The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Speech of Napoleon at the Opening of the French Chambers.

France Not Opposed to German Unity.

The Report of the Submersion of Tortola Lacking Confirmation.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the French Chambers.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 18—Evening.

The French Chambers assembled to-day. The Emperor NAPOLEON opened the session, as is customary, with a speech, wherein he affirmed that there was no longer any objection to German unity and consolidation on the part of the French Government.

EGYPT.

The Return of American Missionaries and Native Converts Authorized by the Viceroy.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18.

A dispatch from Alexandria brings the intelligence that the American Consul-General at that port, CHAS. HALE, Esq., has induced ISMAIL PASHA, the Viceroy, to issue a decree permitting the return to Egypt of the American Missionaries and the native Christian converts, who had been expelled from that country.

TORTOLA.

The Report Relative to the Submersion of the Island Discredited in England and in Havana.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18—Noon.

The Colonial Office not having received any particulars of the alleged sinking of the Island of Tortola and the drowning of ten thousand people, in answer to telegrams sent to officials in the West Indies, the story is generally discredited here, or at least believed to be greatly exaggerated.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 18.

Neither the British Consul nor any other party here has received any particulars of the sinking of the Island of Tortola and drowning of ten thousand inhabitants. There are only rumors of serious disaster by the hurricane of the 29th of October, but no definite facts, and the reports are evidently greatly exaggerated.

[NOTE.—We learn that a private letter from Tortola, written on the 1st inst., has been received in this City, making brief reference to the hurricane which swept over the island on the 29th of October, but it makes no mention of any general loss of life. The writer states, however, that the family of SINCLAIR BRYANT, Resident Magistrate at "Roadtown"—as the settlement at the harbor is called—were drowned, and also, that during the storm a fearful fire broke out which destroyed many houses.—ED. TIMES.]

ST. DOMINGO.

Terrific Hurricane—Heavy Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 18.

There was a tremendous hurricane at St. Domingo on the 30th ult., which caused a heavy loss of life and great destruction of property.

[The foregoing dispatch is no doubt the correct version of the statement published yesterday relative to the destruction of the city.—ED. TIMES.]

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18—Noon.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols 94 9-16 for Money.

American securities are firmer.

Illinois Central and United States Bonds have advanced ⅛. The following are the opening quotations:

Erie Railway....48
U. S. Five-Twenties....70¾
Illinois Centrals....85¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 18—Noon.

Bonds are steady at 75⅞ for the old issue.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18—2 P. M.

Consols are steady at 94 9-16 for money.

American securities are quoted as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds....70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....85¾
Erie Railway Shares....48¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares....19¾

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18—Evening.

Consols close at 94 7-16 for money.

Illinois Central Railway Shares....84⅞
Erie Railway Shares....48⅛
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....70¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov 18—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are firmer and close at 76 for the old issue.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 18—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady, quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is 3d. higher; New Mixed Western is selling at 48s. 9d. ₩ quarter. Other articles unchanged in price.

PROVISIONS.—The only change reported is in the price of Bacon, which is 1s. lower; Cumberland Cut Middles selling at 49s. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE.—American Tallow has advanced to 44s. 6d., and Spirits of Turpentine is firmer at 27s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 18—Noon.

PETROLEUM—The market is dull; Standard White is quoted at 44 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 18—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady at the closing quotations of Saturday. There is rather more animation in the market, and the sales are likely to reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 8 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 8 11-16d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady; the usual authorities quote as follows: Corn, 48s. 6d.; Wheat, 17s. for California White, and 13s. 10d. for No. 1 Red Western; Barley, 5s. 4d.; Oats, 3s. 11d.; Peas, 50s.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Beef, 110s. ₩ bbl. for Winter cured; Pork, 72s.; Lard, 52s.; Cheese, 52s.; Bacon, 50s.

PRODUCE—Sugar 26s. 6d. for No. 12, Dutch Standard; Resin 8s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Medium to fine; Tallow 44s. 3d.; Turpentine 27s. 6d.; Petroleum 2s. ₩ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 5d. for Standard White.; Cloverseed 39s. ₩ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 18—Noon.

Oils are quiet and unchanged at £39 for Whale and £114 for Sperm. and £40 10d. Linseed; Linseed Cakes £11 5s.; Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 18.

Petroleum is quiet at 44½f. ₩ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 18—Evening.

The markets close quiet and without quotable alteration. Refined Petroleum 1s. 4½d.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ferry-boat Burned at Montreal—The Passengers Saved—Other Fires.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, Nov. 18.

The ferry-boat *St. Marie* took fire in the middle of the river on Saturday. Ten horses were burned to death, but the boat reached the dock in time to land the passengers.

Another fire took place at midnight in a large wooden house on Forfar-street. The occupants, Mr. SHAW and his wife, with two children, were burned to death.

An incendiary attempt to burn the house of the Deputy Sheriff yesterday, was discovered before any material damage was done.

The river is extremely low. The St. Lamberts ferry-boat has ceased running. The weather is very severe.

Appointment of Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, Monday, Nov. 18.

Hon. JOHN ROSE has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Arrival of the Cuba.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Cuba*, from Liverpool, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, and will sail at 10 o'clock for Boston.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Baron Magnus, M. Eloin and Prince Salm Salm in Havana—Admiral Tegethoff in Possession of Maximilian's Remains.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 18.

The French steamer *Panama*, from Vera Cruz, has arrived here. She brings as passengers M. MAGNUS, the late Prussian Minister to Mexico; QUERREDO, the Bolivian Minister, and M. ELOIN, the French Minister, all of whom were accredited to the late Imperial Government. Prince SALM SALM is also a passenger. All these passengers are on their way to Europe.

The body of MAXIMILIAN had been delivered to Admiral TEGETHOFF. It had become badly decomposed. It was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz about the end of the month.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets and Shipping Intelligence.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 18.

Sugar market firm at 8½ reals per arrobe for No. 12 D. S. Exchange on London 14¼@14¾ per cent. premium; on New-York, currency, long sight, firm at 25¾@26 per cent. discount; Gold, long sight, 3 per cent. premium; short sight, 5 per cent.

Sailed, steamer *Wilmington* for New-York; arrived steamer *Liberty* from New-Orleans.

The health of the Island is improving.

NEW-YORK.

Burning of an Oil Train—Great Loss of Property.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 18.

The freight train on the Buffalo and Erie Road, laden with crude oil, from Brocton for Buffalo, took fire near Irving at 2 o'clock this afternoon, destroying twenty-one cars, a bridge over Mud Creek, and about six hundred feet of track. The accident was occasioned by a car mounting a frog going out of switch, and the friction causing the crude oil to ignite. Passengers and freight are being transferred over the break in the road to-night. A large force is engaged in repairs, and the road will be in working order to-morrow noon.

Death of Ex-Mayor Gould, of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 18.

Ex-Mayor Gen. JACOB GOULD was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon, and died this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sale of Tickets to Mr. Dickens' Readings.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

The sale of tickets to DICKENS' course of readings, which took place at TICKNOR & FIELD'S to-day, caused no little sensation. At sunrise the crowd began to gather, and the aid of a strong police force was required to enforce fair-play among the eager applicants—thereby all the tickets for the course, about 8,000, were sold, and hundreds were disappointed in securing any. A few tickets got into the hands of speculators, who offer them at $20 each.

A large and brilliant audience greeted the La Grange Brignoli Opera Troupe, to-night, at the Boston Theatre. The welcome to Mme. LA GRANGE was especially cordial and enthusiastic.

Factory Burned at Roxbury.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the large establishment in the suburbs of Roxbury, used for manufacturing phosphate of lime and bone manure, was destroyed by fire. WILLIAM L. BRADLEY was the principal owner. The valuable steam machinery and a large amount of stock were consumed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The property was insured for $30,000.

Petition for the Discharge of Violators of the Prohibitory Law.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

A petition to Gov. BULLOCK is published, signed by prominent citizens, asking for the pardon and discharge from imprisonment of persons suffering from conviction under the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Unvailing of the Statue of Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

The statue of EDWARD EVERETT, by STORY, was unvailed on the Public Garden this morning. Gov. ANDREW was to have delivered the oration, but his death induced the Committee to dispense with all public services.

Capture of Shepard, the Wife Murderer.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Nov. 18.

SHEPARD, the wife murderer, was captured in Canterbury, Conn, this morning. He was observed coming out of a house where he had slept, and was soon taken without any resistance. The officers will reach this city with their prisoner this afternoon.

MISSOURI.

Robbery of the Office of the Treasurer of Davis County.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 18.

The Treasurer's Office in Gallatin, Davis County, Missouri, was broken open last night and robbed of $4,000 in Davis County warrants and $25,000 greenbacks. No clue to the perpetrators has been obtained.

LOUISIANA.

Removal of Sheriff Hays, of New-Orleans—Comments of the Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 18.

Special Orders No. 188 from the Headquarters of the Fifth Military District relieves HARRY T. HAYS for the same reason assigned in a former order removing him, and appoints Dr. GEO. W. AVERY in his place. The same order removes R. P. ORBORKE, Clerk of the Second District Court, in the Parish of Orleans, for malfeasance in office, and appoints R. L. SHELLEY to the vacancy created. SHELLEY is a former correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and now of the Philadelphia *Press*.

The *Times* and *Crescent* animadvert severely on the new appointments. The former, speaking of SHELLEY, says: "Than whom no man in the community is more universally despised.

The *Crescent* is equally severe upon him, but all the papers except the *Times* speak favorably of Dr. AVERY.

The *Republican* publishes eulogistic biographical sketches of both appointees.

Mr. W. B. RILEY, Manager of the St. Charles Theatre, died suddenly of chills on Saturday evening. He had arrived but a few days before from Indianapolis. He was buried on Sunday, with Masonic honors.

Gen. HARTSUFF left for the North last night, having in charge the family of the late Brevet Lieut.-Col. LEE.

VIRGINIA.

Judge Burnham's Charge to the Grand Jury.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 18.

Judge BURNHAM delivered the charge to the Grand Jury to-day, He said that a happier state of society was beginning to appear, and while we cannot close our eyes to threatened evils and disturbances in the community, yet the crisis may be safely passed by forbearance and a firm and impartial administration of the law. He called attention to the fact that while the greater number of crimes before the Court were committed by freedmen, all the cases must be tried critically and impartially.

A telegram to the *Enquirer*, from Danville, announced the robbery of the storehouse of J. M. WALLER, last night, of $32,000 in money.

Col. Rose's Court of Inquiry.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Nov. 18.

The Court of Inquiry ordered at the solicitation of Lieut.-Col. ROSE, to investigate the charges preferred against him as the conductor of the election, by the citizens, commenced to-day, Gen. STONEMAN presiding.

ALABAMA.

Action Taken in the Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Nov. 18.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day an ordinance was passed to a third reading, appropriating $50,000 to pay the officers and members. They are to receive $8 per diem, and $8 mileage for every twenty miles of travel each way to the Capitol.

The Committee on Taxation reported a section to the Constitution, providing that all taxes shall be assessed in exact proportion to the value of property; but the Legislature may levy a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents on each poll, to be applied exclusively to the school fund. Ordered to be printed.

The franchise question was discussed until the hour for adjournment.

MICHIGAN.

The Northern Michigan Railroad Company.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the Northern Michigan Railroad Company, held to-day in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Erastus Corning, Albany; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Rutland, Vt.; Thomas Swynard, Hamilton, Ontario; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Henry S. Wells, New-York City; E. B. Ward, Detroit; Henry H. Crapo, Flint; Hon. Roswell Hart, Rochester, N. Y.; Orlando M. Barnes, Mason, Mich.

GEORGIA.

A Conservative Convention Urged by the Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 18.

The Conservative Press of Georgia advocate the meeting of a Convention at Macon on the 5th of December, for the purpose of organizing a party in opposition to reconstruction under the military bills, and with a view to defeat the Constitution to be submitted, which will not be acceptable to their party.

Neither the time nor place for the holding of the Reconstruction Convention has yet been announced.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Coming Convention Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 18.

The arrangements for the election to-morrow are complete. In some counties a good many negroes are coöperating with the Southern whites. In Halifax County there is one negro candidate on the Conservative ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Reduction of State Taxes Asked For.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 18.

It is expected that a new State Tax Bill will be shortly issued by Gen. CANBY. The merchants request him to lower taxes.

FLORIDA.

The Reconstruction Convention Carried.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 18.

Returns from Florida show that the Convention has been carried by a decided majority of the registered voters. Nearly all the blacks voted, and but few whites. A large number of negroes are elected to the Convention, and in Leon County three out of four delegates are negroes.

MAINE.

Anticipated Close of Navigation on the Penobscot.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Nov. 18.

The weather is very cold here to-night, and it is thought the river will close over if the cold continues through to-morrow.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five vessels in port, many of them partly loaded with lumber, &c. Should it be necessary, most of them can be taken out by steam to-morrow.

OHIO.

Progress of Weston, the Pedestrian.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 18.

WESTON arrived at Painesville at 1 o'clock this afternoon, twenty-nine miles from Cleveland. He expects to reach here at 9 o'clock to-night.

DELAWARE.

Church Dedication at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Nov. 18.

The New Union, Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, was dedicated yesterday by Bishops AMES and SCOTT. A collection was made on the occasion, and the receipts were $8,600. Of the whole cost of the building, $34,000, only $3,000 remains to be paid.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mercantile Failures in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

There have been two heavy failures here today; one a dry-goods commission house, with liabilities of $800,000, and a machinist, with liabilities of $30,000. The assets in either case were small.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Stamp Act Declared Unconstitutional.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 17.

In the suit of the State of California against the steamer *Moses Taylor*, for forfeitures amounting to $760,000, for failure to comply with the State law requiring passenger tickets to be stamped, Judge SAWYER has decided that the California Stamp Act is unconstitutional, and that the State cannot recover.

The corner-stone of the Parker Monument was laid to-day by the Odd Fellows.

The China mail steamer *Great Republic* is three days overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Montana*, from Panama, is detained until to-morrow, owing to the non-arrival of the China steamship *Great Republic*.

The San Francisco Mutual Life Insurance Company has been organized. The incorporators are the wealthiest citizens of San Francisco. It is the only local Life Insurance Company on the Pacific coast.

Arrived, ship *Sea Serpent*, from New-York. The ship *Emma C. Beals* has cleared for Liverpool, with 16,000 sacks of wheat.

Flour quiet, at $7 50@$8. Wheat firm, at $2 45@$2 55. Legal tenders, 72.

MARYLAND.

A Question of Dramatic Copyright.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 18.

Judge GILES, in the United States Court to-day refused an injunction asked for by BOSTON & MCKNIGHT restraining JOHN T. FORD from producing the drama "Under the Gaslight" at the Holliday-street Theatre.

Mr. FORD produced letters and telegrams from the author, naming the terms, and his own reply, accepting them.

Judge GILES, after hearing the counsel for the applicant, dismissed the case, refusing the injunction.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Suffrage Question—Report on Canals.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 18.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition for the abrogation of the Board of Regents of University.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND offered the following;

Resolved, As the mature opinion of this body, that in any amendments that may be submitted by this Convention for the consideration of the electors of this State, the article upon suffrage shall be separately voted upon.

It was laid upon the table.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Canals.

Without coming to a vote upon any amendment the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Additional Session—Letter from Attorney-General Stanbery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

My attention has just been called to an editorial in the daily *Chronicle* of this morning under the caption "The Latest Presidential Plot," from which I extract the following: "And this brings us to the consideration of his (the President's) latest plan, which we find indicated in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday. On the first page of that paper is a communication on 'The Additional Session of the Fortieth Congress,' which takes the audacious position that the meeting of the Fortieth Congress prior to the first Monday in December was unconstitutional. This communication is signed with the initials of the Attorney-General, and inquiries made yesterday on the subject elicited information which renders it tolerably certain that it is from his pen."

I do not know from what source your information was "elicited," but, wherever obtained, it was incorrect. I am not the author of the article referred to, nor did I ever see it until I read it yesterday in the *Intelligencer*. I will avail myself of this occasion to make one more extract from the same editorial. In the enumeration of the various plots charged upon the President to defeat the Reconstruction Acts, I find the following: "After the adjourment of Congress last May, he procured an 'opinion' from the Attorney-General, having for its object the practical nullification of the Reconstruction Acts of the 2d and 19th of March, by a forced construction of their provisions."

The official opinions which I furnished to the President upon these acts were called for at the instance of the military commanders. They had applied for a construction of these laws, and the President, in the regular course of official action, referred the subject to the Attorney-General; certainly a proper reference, as purely legal questions were to be solved. The cause of the reference is stated in the opinions. After referring to the difficulty that these military gentlemen had encountered as to the meaning of these acts, it is said, "They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction to solve their own doubts, and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties." Besides, there was a necessity for such instruction. These laws were intended for uniform operation in the five military districts; but the five commanders were proceeding upon conflicting and discordant constructions of the same provisions. Uniformity of construction became necessary, and that could only be accomplished by the mode adopted.

Undoubtedly, in one sense, the President may be said to have "procured" these opinions; for the Attorney-General could not respond directly to the military commanders, but only to the President or to one of the heads of department. If you use the word in that innocent sense, you do no injustice to the President. But the meaning may have been to impute to the President the solicitation of an opinion to be made to order, and to carry out what you call his "efforts to thwart the execution of laws whose enactment his veto could not prevent." If this was the President's object in procuring these opinions, he took a singular mode to accomplish it; for he never advised the Attorney-General that he had such a purpose, or what sort of an opinion would suit him, and he never knew anything of either of the opinions until after every word of them was written.

In conclusion, I must be allowed to say that a solicitation from me of an opinion "to order" would be met with instant resignation of my office. No one is more incapable than the President to make such a request, and I am confident he knows me well enough to be satisfied how such a request would be received.

These much-criticised opinions I alone am responsible for; every word of them is my own. They are the result of my own deliberate judgment. If they were to be re-written, I could not come to any other conclusion than they announce. They may contain errors, which as yet I have failed to see, and I am quite content to abide the impartial judgment which my brethren of the Bar may pronounce upon them.

HENRY STANBERY.

The Repeal of the Cotton Tax—Letter from Mr. Colfax.

Col. ELI S. SHORTER, Ala., has recently been in correspondence with a number of prominent members of Congress upon the subject of a repeal of the tax on cotton. The Eufaula *News* says:

"The replies generally pledge the members to aid in repealing the tax as soon as Congress convenes. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, says that he cordially agrees with Col. SHORTER in his views respecting the injustice of this tax to both whites and blacks, and will vote for repealing the law, and letting the repeal relate back to the 1st of September, so as to refund the money already paid on the present crop. This Senator also states that Mr. BOUTWELL, who is an extreme Radical, told him on the day he was writing to Col. SHORTER that he too would support the repeal measure." The *News* also gives the following letter from Speaker COLFAX:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of Oct. 22 has been remailed to me from home at South Bend, and has just reached me. In answer I would state that I believe the cotton tax ought to be and will be repealed. When it was levied I thought that the high price cotton was then commanding would render the tax less burdensome than it has since proved. But as we do not tax other agricultrual products, and as cotton is so valuable as an equalizer of exchanges, and is an article of such prime necessity to so many millions, and as its culture in our country should be encouraged, I am decidedly in favor of abolishing the present direct tax on it; and the depressed condition of this staple will, I think, incline Congress to repeal it early in the session. Still, I can of course speak for myself alone.

As to "radicalism" politically, to which you allude, I must plead guilty; and I fear we might not agree on that point as on the other. But I hope and trust, when reconstruction is an accomplished fact, that you of the South will, with your great staples, and more genial clime, rival if you do not outrun us in the march of progress, development, prosperity and wealth. And all I can honorably and justly do, to promote the development of your magnificent resources, I will most cheerfully, both as a pleasure and a duty.

I write in great haste, but am, with many pleasant recollections of our social intercourse in the past, respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala.

Settlement of the Estate of the Late Abraham Lincoln.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Nov. 15.

Hon. DAVID DAVIS, administrator of the estate of the late President LINCOLN, made a final settlement of the estate with Hon. WILLIAM PRESCOTT, Judge of the County Court of Sangamon County, on Wednesday last. After paying all debts and expenses, there remains to be divided among the heirs the sum of $110,296 80. Of this amount Mrs. LINCOLN receives $36,765 30, ROBERT T. LINCOLN and THOMAS LINCOLN each the same amount. It is a remarkable fact that the total amount of Mr. LINCOLN'S indebtedness, at the time of his death, as per schedule filed in the County Clerk's office, was only $38 31.

Since the death of the President, Mrs. LINCOLN has received from the estate $4,085 51, ROBERT LINCOLN $7,269 15, and THOMAS LINCOLN $1,586 54.

We learn that Judge DAVIS, who was a warm personal friend of the lamented President, made no charges for his services in the settlement of the estate.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Leghorn to Civita Vecchia—Warlike Aspect of the Port—On to Rome—Popular Sentiment in the Eternal City—A Visit to the Fortifications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1867.

As communication by rail between Florence and Rome is still interrupted, I was dandled from Leghorn to Civitá Vecchia on the deck of the *Principe Napoleonic*, one of a line of steamers which accommodate the public after a fashion twice a week. By this route you pay fifty francs for what are called the best accommodations; not the smallest improvement as to price or place upon a dozen years ago. I have been the better part of two days getting here. It was a pleasure to have the company of two Piedmonte officers of the Italian army, who said many things it was agreeable to hear, not the least of which were warm expressions of admiration of the gallantry and skill displayed by officers and soldiers during our war. The praise seemed to be worth something, coming from men who had had experience in all the wars in which Sardinia has taken part during the past twenty years, whether in the Crimea or nearer home.

Passing through Leghorn I found the population looking as shabby as ever, although there are many evidences of wealth and thrift. The new post, and many large buildings erected of late years, show that whatever energy has been exercised has produced something worthy of praise. At the same time there are too many proofs of the *lache* character of the Tuscan population. As for the inexperienced traveler, he will still find plenty of guides here to conduct him to see nothing. It is both the misfortune and the disgrace of Italy to have unnumbered thousands of idlers.

I have found Civita Vecchia wearing a very warlike aspect. The French fleet, which came into port day before yesterday on account of a disturbed sea, was five days from Toulon, and yesterday the disembarkation of the troops and war material commenced. The work is going forward with true French energy, and this usually dull place is thrashed into a momentary life, which makes the inhabitants open their eyes. I can see from the port the ponderous hulks of six iron-clad vessels, among the most formidable in the French navy. A fleet of transports fills the inner harbor, and in the roadstead, stretching for near a mile, are anchored vessels of all classes belonging to the fleet.

Yesterday the first regiment disembarked was sent off to Rome, and in an hour or two I am to go on after the train which bears the next, and others are to follow as rapidly as they are got on shore. It is a fact to be made note of that the first regiment landed and the first to enter Rome, was the 29th, which was the last to leave on the departure of the French at the end of last year. The quantity of artillery arrived makes people inquire what use can be found for it, unless there is to be a campaign. The soldiers are as lively as usual, and seem to be glad to be in Italy, many of them for the second time, and the officers are already beginning to spend their French gold.

The new military authority has ordered the works around Civita Vecchia to be strengthened, and men are already engaged in raising new embankments. A great many prisoners continue to be sent down from Rome, and the number already here is large; indeed, the strongholds are running over.

As soon as our ship's company set foot upon this *terra santa* of His Holiness, we were all put into an oven and smoked, at a cost of five cents each; carrying away with us a stronger odor of sulphur than of sanctity. The ecclesiastical government still keeps up it dear old institution of the Inquisition in a modified form, and heretics are at least allowed to have a whiff of the torments to which the Pontiff pretends to have the power to consign them.

A temporary encampment has been formed in the fields near the railway station, and the rattle of drums is heard on all sides. The soldiers tell me that the force at present sent forward is 20,000, between infantry, cavalry and artillery; but the expedition will consist of an entire division of the army, or not far from 50,000. Except one Spanish frigate, there are in the port, besides the French, no other foreign men-of-war. Nothing can easily be imagined more beautiful than the aspect of the sea on this delicious day of Autumn. The atmosphere has a genial warmth; the sun shines out of a cloudless sky of pearl blue, and the sea is a floor of *lapis lazuli*. The boom of a gun from a vessel in the distance is the only sound that breaks the calm out at sea.

I spend my last half hour waiting for the train talking with a young employe of the Telegraph office, who has now little to do, as most of the connections are broken. The young man tells me that he was sent to the station at Monte Rotondo, and was taken prisoner by GARIBALDI'S men and kept two days; but no threats could get out of him any little secret of the Holy Father, to whom he is much devoted. He took me by the hand at parting, in a Roman's sentimental way, and charged me never to say any ill of the Pope.

ROME, Friday, Nov. 1.

I got into Rome after dark last night, after loitering along on the railroad more than four hours. If the conductor should have a turnip-patch by the side of the road, no one can say that he would not pull up the train to gather enough for the evening meal. Very few came on by the Civita Vecchia road, except those connected with military affairs, and it is now the only way of getting into Rome. As I rattled forward to the hotel, I noticed that at the early hour the streets were nearly empty of foot passengers, and such a thing as a moving vehicle was hardly to be seen. The "Silent City" of BYRON is not now a mere poetic fancy. The good or decent inns, of which Rome has many, got ready for Winter visitors, are yet almost without inhabitants. But the thousands of French troops pouring in make those who live by trade take heart again, and confidence will soon be restored.

So little that can be depended upon is known in Florence as to the actual condition of Rome, that there was no other way but to come down here and see with my own eyes what the Romans are doing, or not doing, and hear what they have to say. The state of siege seems to sit easy upon the population; indeed, the normal political condition of Rome is so little removed from that kind of government that not much greater inconvenience is felt. At the first moment after arriving here one has another proof how little Italy knows herself. It is reported and believed that VICTOR EMMANUEL has fled from Florence and from Italy, pursued by the indignation of his subjects.

I went this morning to see the barricades raised just outside the *Porta del popolo*. They are earthworks thrown up across the street, behind which guns are placed. The other gates of the city are fortified in a similar manner. The works are of no great strength, and GARIBALDI'S men might be able to take them were not the garrisons now within the walls quite too formidable for him to encounter. At Florence it was confidently stated that GARIBALDI was encamped in the Villa Borgese, but he has not yet got nearer Rome than Monte Rotondo. The Italian fatal phrase, *troppo tardi*, is now applicable to him and to the King of Italy. A golden opportunity has been lost, and all the swelling pretension of the semi-official journal of Florence, about the road to Rome being shorter for the Italian troops, and that they would be here before the French, goes for nothing. A feeling a good deal like disgust one cannot help knowing. It is reported that the fires of GARIBALDI'S camp, at a distance of not more than eight miles from the city, could be seen last night from the height of the *Pincio*. It is to be hoped that the General will withdraw his young enthusiasts out of harm's way, and relinquish the expectation of accomplishing what is at present impossible. If GARIBALDI should listen to imprudent counsels and make an attack upon the superior force which can now be mustered, it could only result in a defeat which it would be almost a crime to challenge.

This is the festival of All Saints, one of the most important in the church calendar, and the beauty of the day, and increasing confidence, have brought out a great part of the Roman population; but there is an almost funeral hush of expectation, for no one is yet quite sure of the end. The mails and telegraphic communication are still interrupted, and we do not know what they are doing or meditating in the north. I do not know as this can be got out of Italy so as to go by the steamer of Wednesday next, although under the usual conditions the interval is ample for the European transit.

The Pope's Roman garrison is now quite at liberty to act outside the walls, and in fact the greater part has already been sent off; but in what direction we do not know. Viterbo was at the last account occupied by the invaders, a place which they will hardly be able to hold.

ANGELICO.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Diplomatic Circular—Napoleon and the Temporal Power—The Vote in the Papal States—Prussia and Italy—Public Sentiment in Paris—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867.

It has been raining diplomatic circulars for the last week. They have been falling so thick and fast that timid people are beginning to be alarmed and are coming to the conclusion that there is really something in them.

Let me assure you once more that these apprehensions are without foundation, and that the Roman question at the hour which I write is less dangerous than it was a week ago.

To you who receive your impressions from the dispatches transmitted hourly over the Atlantic cable and which convey every alarmist rumor that the organs of the speculators at the Bourse choose to set afloat, this conclusion may appear an over-sanguine one, but it is not the less founded on reasonable grounds. The passage of the Pontifical frontier by the Italian army was the test point of the danger—if danger there was to the relations of the French and Italian Governments, in this ostensible violation of the provisions of the Convention. Seriously viewed it furnished a sort of excuse for the sensational article published by the *Patrie* in the interest of a certain financial clique. But the nervous anxiety with which that article was contradicted by another semi-official journal, the *Constitutionnel*, showed the real feeling of the Government and prepared the public mind for the last circular of M. MOUSTIER, upon which the clerical organs, eager to catch at any straw, amusingly endeavor to build a programme favorable to their absurd views. The *Univers*, on its first exultant impressions in regard to it, even went so far as to urge the seizure by France of the Tuscan port of San Stefano, the only point of the Italian coast between Genoa and Civita Vecchia which offers a safe anchorage. It is surprising that it did not advocate the immediate seizure of Genoa itself, seeing that that port has always been an acquisition coveted by the French Government.

Stripped of the exaggerated coloring given to it by the ultramontane organs, the circular of M. MOUSTIER is simply such a lecture given to Italy as an indulgent parent would give to a petted child, and announces no such wrathy intentions as the *Monde* and the *Univers* would ascribe to it. The fact is that if the French Emperor had any such purposes, which I am certain he has not, he is not in a position to give indulgence to them. Were he to crush Italy, to save the Pope, he would be destroying his own dynastic interests. No family can continue to reign in France which has to carry such a weight of odium as the perpetuation of the Papal system would attach to it. But, apart from this perspective, there is a material obstacle in the way, to which the Emperor is fully alive. Of the Italian debt upward of a milliard is held in France. The ruin of Italy would therefore be the ruin of hundreds of thousands of French citizens. Following close upon the losses inflicted by the Mexican loan, which was as stupendous a swindle as was ever perpetrated upon a people, the bankruptcy of Italy, by the action of the Emperor, would excite such a storm of indignation and discontent throughout the country that the system of personal government would soon yield before it. As it is, the industrial and commercial classes are loud in their complaints against a policy which is continually disturbing their calculations and imposing losses upon them against which it is impossible to guard by any measure of prudence short of the suspension of their operations. Its results have unfortunately been but too apparent in the paralysis which has fallen upon the trade of Paris during a period when, owing to the immense influx of foreigners caused by the Exhibition, it should have been in a state of unexampled prosperity.

Independent of all these considerations, however, it is not to be supposed that a man of NAPOLEON'S character can have any faith in the durability of any such scheme as the organs of the clergy ascribe to him. He does not live in the time of a Pepin or a Charlemagne, and is not even a modern religious zealot. If the priests think they hold him through the influence of the Empress they fall into a grievous error. He will play with the Roman question sufficiently long to please her and save the consistency which induced him to force upon the Italian people the impossible Convention of September; but having allowed its impracticability to be demonstrated, he will quietly get rid of it, as not merely inconsistent with his epoch, but as one of the great embarrassments of his reign.

Hopes based on any other interpretation of M. MOUSTIER'S circular are therefore not merely improbable but ridiculous. They can only be suggested by associations which have nothing in common with the spirit of political progress. Read in its correct light this document is merely a concession to diplomatic forms. It could scarcely have said less, it might have said a great deal more. Had it the serious character which the ultra-montane organs would fain attribute to it its language would not be merely that of reproof, but of positive conditions.

THE DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.

But it is useless to speculate further upon diplomatic reservations to which events themselves seem likely to offer the easiest and best solution. This morning the *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Florence announcing the complete defeat near Tivoli of the bands commanded by GARIBALDI and the flight of the redoubtable chief himself to Terni. The Italian Government had him conveyed to Florence with his two sons, but whether as prisoners or not is not stated. The engagement in which this reverse occurred would seem to be decisive of the hopes of the revolutionary party. The Garibaldians left on the field of battle three thousand of their men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The fight was a most desperate one. It was decided no doubt by the reinforcements which the Pontifical troops received from the portion of their force which had garrisoned Rome, and which was liberated by the entrance of the French into that city. A circumstance which occurred shortly previous to this battle was very near sparing all this effusion of blood. The fight took place on Sunday, the 3d, and on the previous day while GARIBALDI, accompanied only by a guide, was examining the positions of the Papal troops from the steps of a house distant [illegible] than a mile from Rome, he was fired upon by a couple of *gendarmes* who had been watching his movements, but fortunately escaped unhurt. The poor fellow who was with him was, however, seriously wounded. Whether the Pope or VICTOR EMMANUEL would have been most relieved if the Liberator had been killed it would be difficult to decide, for certainly he has been to the King a source of the most grievous anxiety and perplexity for several weeks past.

THE VOTE IN THE PAPAL STATES.

As VICTOR EMMANUEL has published a declaration formally repudiating every act on the part of the inhabitants of the Pontifical territory, which tends to introduce changes of any kind in the political or administrative organization of its provinces, there is no reason to apprehend that any collision will take place between the Italian and French troops. The latter will remain shut up in Rome and Civita Vecchia, and the former will continue to occupy their present positions in the provinces until some understanding is arrived at between the two Governments, or as the result of the decision of a Congress. As yet the chances of getting the other European Powers to take part in the decision of this delicate question seems very slight. With the exception of the Catholic Governments they all hold themselves on the reserve, awaiting, probably, the issue of the present movement of VICTOR EMMANUEL. In regard to Austria it is stated that M. DE BEUST has just issued a circular to the foreign agents of that Government not only signifying its willingness to take part in a conference on the Roman question, but declaring that Austria and France had come to an understanding on all points of general policy, though no formal alliance had been concluded between them.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

Notwithstanding the formal denials to the contrary published by the official journals of Berlin, the French Government is fully convinced and has been all along acting under the conviction that Prussia was secretly a party to the decision taken by VICTOR EMANUEL to occupy the Roman Territory. In a recent number of the *Courrier du Bas Rhin* it is stated that Prussia secretly called her reserves under arms on the day the French expedition left Toulon. "From every side they are pouring in" says the *Courrier*, "Berlin is gorged with troops, and important military operations are being pushed forward on all the fortresses." This statement appears improbable but it would nevertheless help to account for the energy with which the French Government is urging forward the embarkation of troops and artillery for Civita Vecchia. Of the manner in which the French intervention is regarded in St. Petersburg you can judge from the following extract from an article in the *Correspondance Russe:*

"Whether the intervention be simply a menace as at present, or follows as the result of it, we must always regret the too long continuance of a false system. Europe can only count on the duration of peace when the principle of non-intervention shall be recognized by all and applied sincerely, as well in the East as in the West. The Sultan would have consented to reforms, and would have caused them to be carried out, if he had not been given to understand that the integrity of his Empire was important to the maintenance of the European equilibrium."

Here is a word for the Romans and two for the Czar. That single word, however, proves that all despotic Governments do not agree with France in the justice of keeping the people of the Roman States in a condition of perpetual "vassalage to the Church." In connection with this, I must not omit to notice the statement that since the Italian question has begun to give uneasiness, Russia has been sending large bodies of troops toward the Austrian frontier. The conviction is general in St. Petersburgh that the intervention of France in Italy will bring about a general war, and that the latter country will not be prepared in time for the struggle. I mention this to prove to you the dangers France is menaced with should she proceed to extremes with VICTOR EMMANUEL.

REPRESSION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

A regrettable incident has occurred to increase the discontent created against the Government by its fresh intervention in the affairs of Rome. On Saturday, as has been annually their custom, a considerable number of citizens went to the Cemetery of Montmartre to deposit their crowns of *immortelles* and other memorials on the grave of the Italian patriot, DANIEL MARION. On quitting it the majority stopped before that of GODFREY CAVAIGNAC and silently acquitted themselves of the same pious duty. Not a word was said or a cry uttered which could in any way offend the susceptibilities of the Government or its agents. Nevertheless about thirty arrests were made, including several well-known journalists, such as Messrs. LHERMINA and SAUTON, editors of the *Corsaire;* VICTOR NOIR, editor of the *Journal du Paris*, and CONSTANT LAURENT, editor of *Figaro*. Some of the parties are still in prison, but of the grounds of their arrest they are entirely ignorant.

APPREHENSION OF DISTURBANCES.

It is positively asserted that the night before last the Government was apprehensive of an outbreak, and had all the troops *consignés* in their barracks. What a position for it to occupy on a great question, the solution of which should alone be guided by public sentiment.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

This greatest enterprise of our times has come to an end after the three days of grace allowed for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city. The exhibitors are now engaged in the work of packing up their products, which, like everything else in this centre of strict Government surveillance, is being carried on under the severest regulations. Not a soul can enter or leave the building without producing the card furnished by the authorities.

An approximation calculation has been made of the aggregate amount of the receipts of the Exhibition. For the entrance fees taken at the wickets they reach a total of over 10,000,000 of francs. The receipts for season tickets amount to 800,000, and to these are to be added the large sums produced by the sale of privileges, and which are said to amount to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. The Commission Imperial, or rather the Company to whom the concession was made, has, therefore, received in all about 15,000,000, which more than covers the expenses of the enterprise, for the guaranteed fund only represented 6,000,000.

MODEL MARKETS.

One of the features in which New-York is behind most of the European cities is her public markets. Nowhere have I seen at this side of the Atlantic markets so filthy and inconvenient as those which supply the food of the American Metropolis. It seems, therefore, but reasonable to think that every new plan or improvement that bears on a reform in this respect must be interesting to your readers. It is all the more important that it should be brought under their attention from the fact that this question of the establishment of new markets is daily becoming a more vital one with you, and that there is a probability of municipal roguery forcing plans upon you that will be found unequal to provide for the wants of a rapidly-growing population. The two great necessities to be regarded in the construction of markets for New-York are space for the erection of suitable buildings, and proper means of access to them. The first can be obtained by the demolition of the rookeries which now serve as markets and the purchase of a portion of the property adjoining; but it is not and will not be easy to obtain the second under the present system of opening and widening streets, which consults individual and not public interests. Therefore it is, that I call to your attention a provision made in the erection of the *halles centrales* of Paris, which would seem to meet all the difficulties arising in New-York from its more confined area, its narrow and choked up approaches to the principal markets, and the necessities of its rapidly growing trafic.

Under the covered ways of the new pavilions of the *halles cenerales*, now rapidly approaching completion, there have been constructed underground passages communicating with the subterranean roads of the Boulevard Sebastopol, which terminate at the Strasbourg Station. By the aid of these passages which can thus be made to connect with the circular line, the dealers and their products can be brought directly and expeditiously to market without encumbering the regular street approaches. Whenever it is determined to erecte markets in New-York on the site of the present inconvenient ones, this provision should not be lost sight of. Nothing is more certain than that you will have an extensive system of underground railroads in your City within the next dozen years. It will not be possible to carry on the operations of your daily traffic within such narrow limits as the business portion of the metropolis occupies unless this means of relieving it be resorted to. What is likely to become a necessity of the future in Paris is an actual and pressing necessity already with you. Therefore let no markets be erected which do not embrace within their improvements the means of connecting with all the railroads which run into the City.

MUSICAL.

The composer of the "Tannhauser," and the interpreter of the music of the future, RICHARD WAGNER, has just arrived in Paris. *La France Musicale* of this week has the following ill-natured statement: "Miss KELLOGG, the prima donna of the New-York Academy, while awaiting her *début* in London, which is fixed for the 2d of November, has been making a short stay in Paris, where she has sung in several private circles. If we are to trust the accounts that have reached us the new arrival is far from being a remarkable *cantatrice*. It is not the less probable that she will succeed in London, where the American taste is daily making more progress." This is from the pen of the writer who is making such fierce war on ADELINA PATTI, and who professes to aim at a character for impartiality. Whatever may be his special subjects of grievance against Mlle. PATTI, it seems to me that the most ordinary disposition towards fairness would have induced him to wait the result of Miss KELLOGG'S *début* before he endeavored to raise a prejudice against her. It is thus that criticism is understood in France. It is stated that the *pièce de résistance* at the *Théâtre Lyrique* this season will be a new opera in five acts, by M. DE SAINT SAENS, the author of the unsuccessful cantata at the Exposition [illegible] precedent for such an undertaking.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Letter from the Citizens' Association to Richard O'Gorman Relative to His Office.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 813 BROADWAY, Nov. 12, 1867.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

SIR: The Citizens' Association of the City of New-York beg leave to direct your attention to the following letter addressed by you to its Committee on Nominations, and also to certain matters connected with your department and the administration of your office:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter informing me that the Citizens' Association of New-York have nominated me as their candidate for the office of Corporation Counsel at the coming Charter election.

I am very sensible of the honor thus conferred upon me, for I am well assured that your choice would not have fallen upon me if you were not satisfied that my election to this responsible office would subserve the best interests of our noble City, *and that I would be as earnest as yourselves to defend its rights, assert its honor and protect its finances from adverse influences, from whatever quarter, or in whatever shape they may assail it.*

The office of Corporation Counsel is a purely civic office, having no necessary concern with political parties, or with the great political issues which agitate society. It is an office of honor, indeed, but at the same time of labor, care and responsibility. The lawyer who has the City of New-York for his client, and endeavors honestly and efficiently to discharge his duties to that client, will have his hands full, and no easy task.

With these views of the importance of the office before you, you have tendered me your nomination and pledged me your cordial support; and with these views before me I gratefully and proudly accept your nomination and your promise; *and in return I pledge myself to you, if elected to this office, to devote all the strength and energies I possess, and to use all the powers the office may afford, to aid you in your desire to insure for the City and its citizens, of whatever party, a future of progress and improvement.*

I am very truly and respectfully yours,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

You entered upon the duties of your office on January 1, 1866, about one year and ten months ago. You are the legal adviser, the "lawyer" of the Corporation of New-York and the Board of Supervisors, and your duties may be simply summed up thus:

1. To defend the Corporation and the County against illegal claims.
2. To commence suits on behalf of the City when directed by the Common Council.
3. To give opinion on the law when directed by the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors.

As above stated, you have been in office for about twenty-two months, and in that time the City and County has been compelled to pay for the legal services above described the sum of $152,974 32.

In order that you may understand why your attention is called to the amount which the City has paid you, we simply state that in looking for the results of such a vast outlay for lawyer's fees we find that during the twenty-two months you have been in office judgments have been recovered against the City to the amount of $474,589 78.

The Citizens' Association desires to present the following facts to you in relation to these judgments; in order that you may explain them if possible:

It appears from the records of the several Courts that the sum of $194,004 20 was recovered during your term of office by judgment against the City for advertising the proceedings and notices of the Common Council in certain local papers. This vast sum was recovered in open defiance of the law.

By the act of May 4, 1866, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated for such advertising in 1866, and it was expressly enacted that no greater sum should be expended for that purpose, and that the City should not be liable on any contract for any greater sum, and that no judgment should be entered against the City of New-York for any sum for such purpose after said $30,000 had been expended.

By the Act of April 23, 1867, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for such advertising, and it was declared that no greater sum should be expended for such purpose, and that the City should not be liable on any contract for any greater sum, and that no judgment should be entered against the City for any sum for such purpose after said $50,000 had been expended.

The sums so appropriated in 1866 and 1867, have been duly expended by the Comptroller in paying for advertising during the two years, and the amount $194,004 20 recovered by judgment as above stated, was in excess of such appropriation, and therefore illegal.

It is singular that you, the lawyer of the City, bound by your oath of office to enforce those provisions of the laws of 1866 and 1867 which had been passed to protect the City, permitted them to be openly violated and defied, and allowed such judgments to be unlawfully entered.

Most of those judgments are entered in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas. In the Supreme Court some of such illegal claims were brought in the Spring and Summer of 1866, and you defended the City successfully against them; the claimants appealed to the General Term, and the General Term unanimously rejected all such claims; declared the acts above-mentioned constitutional, and saved the City from attempted plunder.

So far it was well. But the baffled claimants thus shut out from the Supreme Court, brought their illegal claims in the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. Here it is surmised that you again appeared to defend the City, but how you did so will be inquired into further on. Those Courts gave judgments against the City, and allowed those claims in the face of the acts of 1866 and 1867, passed for the protection of the Corporation, but you took no appeal from these judgments to the Court of Appeals, although from the decisions of the Supreme Court it was probable that you could have had the decisions of the Superior Court and the Common Pleas Judges reversed.

The Association leaves it as matter for inquiry why you have neglected the interests of the City. It also deems it interesting to examine the manner in which you defended those illegal claims in the last-named Courts. It appears from the records that the claimants in such suits (where sometimes as much as $34,000 was involved in a single case) gave no detailed statements of the items, prices nor *dates* of the work for which they demanded judgment. It also appears that instead of compelling such statements to be produced and filed, or moving the Court to have the complaints of such claimants made more definite, you merely interposed an answer setting forth that there was no appropriation to pay the claims. Owing to this want of particulars, either in your papers or the claimants', the Court had no information as to whether the work alleged to be done was done prior to or after the passage of the protective laws we have cited, and therefore could not know that those laws applied to such claims, for it cannot be presumed that those Courts would have permitted judgments to be recovered against the City for those portions of the claims that accrued subsequent to the passage of the protective laws.

It also appears that in several of such suits the answer interposed by you was not even verified, and the claimants, by reason of your neglect, had the right to, and did by summary motion, according to the practice of the Courts, demand and obtain judgment in their favor.

And the records of the Courts now show the singular spectacle of judgments for such vast sums as $34,000, &c., obtained against the City upon a record consisting of a couple of half sheets of paper, wherein not a particular date, nor item, nor specific charge of any kind appears.

The Association also asks for an explanation of the extraordinary neglect of a plain precaution, by which it happens that there is nothing now *in the records of the Courts* to prevent the same claimant from bringing suits for the same claims and obtaining a second judgment.

The following are the judgments so obtained for advertising the proceedings of the Common Council:

Four judgments of the New-York *Transcript*	$102,191 89
Four judgments of the New York *Daily News*	79,038 15
One judgment of the New-York *Sun*	6,880 10
One judgment of the *Metropolitan Record*	1,815 29
One judgment of the *Journal of Commerce*	2,771 16
Two judgments of the *Sunday Atlas*	9[illegible]3 75
One judgment of the *Sunday Times*	813 86
Total	$194,004 20

And this amount of judgments is obtained in defiance of the laws of 1866 and 1867.

There are also judgments obtained for alleged stationery, blank-books and printing work furnished to the Corporation, which are equally unlawful. An appropriation for these expenses was made in the same acts of the Legislature of 1866 and 1867, and a like prohibition was enacted against any judgments being entered for any claim therefor after such appropriation was expended. Yet in the last twenty months the following judgments for stationery, &c., over and above the ample appropriations made by law, were obtained in the same manner as those for advertising, viz.:

Judgment of E. Jones, of Dec. 17, 1866	$9,298 02
Judgment of E. Jones, of March 14, 1867	21,522 24
Judgment of E. Jones, of April 10, 1867	62,240 13
Total	$93,060 39

The Association also asks your attention to the fact that even if the laws of 1866 and 1867 were disregarded by the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, there was and is another law with which you are bound to be familiar, that constitutes a bar to these claims. The charter of the City requires all work done for, or supplies furnished to the City, amounting to more than $250, to be done by contract and by the Corporation ordinances, "printing" only is excepted from the operation of the provision.

There were no contracts made for this $194,004 20 worth of advertising nor for the stationery.

The parties commenced suit and obtained judgment while you failed to lay before the Court as a defence, the fact that the charter of the City barred the recovery of all such claims.

The Association also desires an explanation of the following:

In the Spring of this year, just after adjournment of the Legislature, you addressed a communication to the Comptroller, in which you recommended him to pay all those judgments. You agreed at length that, notwithstanding the Legislature expressly enacted in the act of April 23, 1867, that no such judgments should be paid, yet nevertheless the Comptroller ought to disregard the law and pay out the City money to satisfy the claimants.

Although you had defended the City against those claims on the ground that they were unlawful, although the Supreme Court of the State had decided in accordance with that view, yet you urged the Comptroller to pay them.

The Association is unable to reconcile your earnest endeavor to have these claims paid, when they had a right to expect that you would have taken an appeal from the judgments entered, instead of urging their payment by the City.

The Association finds that during these twenty-two months you have drawn from the City, for the expenses of your Department, the sum of $152,974 32.

The items which make up that sum are briefly as follows:

Your salary as Counsel to the Corporation	$18,333 33
Your salary as Legal Adviser to the Board of Supervisors	3,666 66
Your salary as member of the Board of Revision	1,833 33
Your allowance for clerk hire	22,000 00
Your extra counsel fee in the suit to enforce taxation of bank stockholders	10,000 00
Your bills for stationery, blank books, tape, sealing-wax, ink, pens, paper, envelopes, scissors, sponges, cups, diaries, files, inkstands, pencils, &c.	1,501 25
Your bills for coal, wood, labor, clock, soap, looking-glasses, screens, porterage, shades, mats, Brussels carpet, matting, oil-cloth, bookcases, desks, signs, spittoons, &c., (drawn on the appropriations for cleaning and supplies)	1,504 54
Your bills for alterations and repairs to the office you occupy, lumber, plastering, painting, heaters, and for wood, coal, labor, gas-fixtures, gas-pipes, tables, desks, chairs, bookcases, racks, wardrobes, screens and carpeting, (drawn from appropriation for construction of public buildings)	2,642 79
Your bills for printing (drawn from appropriations for "printing")	85 00
Your bills for the pay of extra lawyers employed by you to defend the City	44,611 50
Your bills for "contingent expenses of office," for which you give no items	8,330 35
Your bills for costs paid, referee's fees, copies, legislative bills, searches, printing points, law books, reporting surveys, serving subpœnas, witness' fees, sheriff's fees, Clerk's fees, Register's fees, blanks and subscription to the Albany *Argus*	13,334 31
Your bills for rent of your offices	5,131 26
Amounts certified by you as counsel fees for extra lawyers in the case of taxation of bank stockholders	20,000 00
Total	$152,974 32

The Association desires to call your attention to the item in the above account of $8,330 35 for "contingent expenses of your office," for which you furnish no items whatever. It appears from the other charges made by you that every necessary expense would be met by the other sums, and yet in twenty-two months you spend $8,330 35 for expenses without a name. The following items are duly particularized and charged by you, exclusive of the $8,330 35, and seem to cover every imaginable "contingent expense."

Wrapping paper	$87 00	1 book rack	53 50
Ink and inkstands	83 00	Looking-glasses	25 00
Rubber, rings and bands	69 80	Signs	101 50
Writing paper, note paper, cap paper, &c.	657 00	Cases, with holes	26 00
Blank books, account books, &c.	200 00	Spittoons	8 25
Envelopes	109 00	Umbrella stands	7 00
Pens and Penholders	108 50	New heating register	13 15
Blotting paper	45 00	Screen	10 75
Red tape and silk	40 00	Taking down awnin's	6 00
Pencils and holders	38 00	Taking down stoves	9 79
Shears	21 00	42 tons of coal	844 40
Sponges and cups	21 00	35 loads of wood	277 50
Law diaries	15 00	99 yards Brussels carpets	313 21
Newspaper and other files	9 00	63 yards of matting	146 87
Pins	9 00	Carpenters', masons', painters' and plasterers' work in February, 1866	86 63
Paper weights	9 00	Carpenters', masons, painters' and plasterers' work in March, 1866	119 93
Mucilage	9 00	Carpenters', masons', painters' and plasterers' work in June, 1866	294 90
Cash boxes	11 00	Carpenters', masons', painters' and plasterers' work in November, 1866	518 38
Envelope boxes	7 00	Carpenters', masons', painters' and plasterers' work in August, 1867	203 10
Sealing wax	8 00	Soap dish, screen, clock and cartage and labor on the same	47 50
Twine	6 00	Screen, coal hod, fire set and cartage on the same	15 75
Paper cutters	4 00		
Blank cards	3 50		
Eyelets	2 50		
Bell	2 00		
Erasers	3 75		
Clips	6 00		
Seals	1 50		
Arm-rests	1 00		
28 chairs	250 00		
3 desks	419 75		
3 tables	150 75		
1 lounge	65 00		
2 bookcases	330 00		
1 wardrobe	57 50		
3 clothes racks	11 75		
Gas fixtures	70 20		

It is supposed that it would be difficult to name any article necessary for the use of your office which does not appear in the ample list above, and it is surprising that in twenty-two months the sum of $8,330 35 should be absorbed by you for other "contingent expenses of office."

It also appears that you had charged in other accounts for the fees you had paid to the Courts and Clerk's office for reporting, referees, witnesses, subpœnas, law books, blanks, certificates, &c.

The Association now proposes to direct your attention to a most serious matter.

By the charter of the City of New-York and other acts of the Legislature, you are constituted the legal adviser and counsel in all suits by and against the City and County. You are paid a salary of $13,000 per annum; you are also allowed $12,000 per annum, with which to pay competent clerks and assistants; and yet since you have been in office you have employed about fifteen extra lawyers, whose charges are high, and paid them fees to the aggregate of $44,611 50, of which amount one of these lawyers alone received $21,727 50, and another of them $9,775.

Notwithstanding this immense outlay for extra lawyers, judgments to the amount of $471,589 78 were entered against the City, of which over $200,000 are *in direct violation of the law.*

But, in justice to the legal gentlemen employed by you, it ought to be stated that in those advertising and printing claims which you advised the Comptroller to pay, you did not employ any of them to defend the City. If you had done so, it is probable they would have produced a different result. If the fact that you did not retain eminent counsel to defend the City against the illegal advertising and stationery claims be taken in connection with the fact that you afterward urged the Comptroller to pay all those claims, but one inference can be drawn—that you did not wish those claims to be defeated. The Association now presents a few of the instances in which you *did* employ extra counsel, and pay them from the City treasury.

Last Summer this Association applied to CHARLES G. CORNELL, then Street Commissioner, for permission to examine some contracts on file in his Department; he refused, and a *mandamus* was sued out to compel him; the Supreme Court, after hearing what he had to say, commanded him to allow the examination. Now, although this refusal of Mr. CORNELL was a personal matter which had nothing to do with the rights of the City, yet you stepped forth without authority and retained counsel for Mr. CORNELL, and paid such counsel a fee of $150 out of the City funds for trying to prevent the examination of the papers in his office by the citizens of New-York. In the year 1866 a certain Mr. O'BRIEN, who was duly elected to the office of Councilman, was refused a seat in the Chamber by the other Councilmen. He appeared at the Supreme Court and obtained a *mandamus*, requiring them to admit him. They disobeyed this order, and the Court fined them all for contempt. Now although this criminal disobedience of the Councilmen was a personal matter, and not an official duty, you engaged counsel at the expense of the City to appear for the Councilmen, and try to relieve them from the penalty they had incurred in disregarding the mandate of the Court. In 1866, Mr. PULLMAN, a member of the Common Council, in a laudable endeavor to save the City the expense of a contract for lighting the City with gas, which the Common Council were about to make for twenty years, at a vast outlay, brought an action to restrain the consummation of the wrong. Instead of assisting him in his honest effort, you engaged two special counsel at extravagant fees, and paid them out of the City Treasury to try and dissolve the injunction, and allow the contract to be made.

In 1866 a suit was commenced by a member of the Common Council to prevent the execution by the Comptroller of a certain lease of premises at No. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, from FERNANDO WOOD, for ten years, at an annual rent of $18,000, the same premises being worth only $6,000 per year, as certified to by prominent real estate agents in this City. Instead of assisting in this suit, which would have saved the City a vast expense, you interposed a demurrer to the complaint, and retained eminent counsel to press it with the design of checking the action at the outset and preventing, if possible, any similar suit by any honest member of the Common Council who desired to stop the scheme of his colleagues.

In March, 1866, an application was made by a citizen of this county to the Board of Supervisors to allow him to inspect the papers, records and accounts pertaining to the construction of the new Court-house. He could not see them, however, because they were not deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Board as they are required to be by the statutes of this State, but were kept in the private possession of the Court-house Committee; he therefore applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the Supervisors to place such books, papers and accounts in their Clerk's office, to be there open to public inspection as the law of the State directs. Although this was a just and legal request, you retained eminent counsel at an expense of $250, (which was paid out of the *City Treasury,*) to appear in the Court on behalf of the *Supervisors* in answer to this *mandamus.*

As, however, all that the eminent counsel did for his $250 was to tell the Court that the Supervisors would obey the *mandamus* and put the papers in their Clerk's office, it is supposed that in this case there was no intention to oppose the execution of the law, but that your custom required you to retain and pay an extra lawyer on every pretext.

The Association also directs your attention to the following remarkable fact: that in the last twenty months you employed WM. C. TRULL (a partner in the law firm of DEVELIN, MILLER & TRULL) as counsel in behalf of the City in various suits, and paid him the sum of $9,775 as fees out of the City Treasury. Also that at the same time you employed Mr. MILLER (another partner in the law firm of DEVELIN, MILLER & TRULL) as counsel on behalf of the City, and paid him $1,000 fees out of the City Treasury. *It appears by examination of the Court records that at this very time Mr. Trull and Mr. Miller, and their firm of Develin, Miller & Trull, were busily engaged in suing the City, and recovering judgments against it for the advertising claims of the New-York Transcript, and other claims of other persons, and that they did thus recover judgments against the City to the amount of* $102,484 88.

The question arises whether the facility with which Messrs. DEVELIN, MILLER & TRULL recovered judgments for $102,484 88 against the City, impressed you with such high sense of their ability that you employed two of the firm to defend the City against other claims brought by persons who did not happen to be their clients.

It happens that Mr. DEVELIN, of this same firm, was your immediate predecessor in office, and Mr. TRULL was his assistant, and that when he was Corporation Counsel, the New-York *Transcript* obtained enormous judgments *against* the City. Also that immediately after their retirement from the post you now hold they took offices in the same building with your official rooms, and on the same floor, and commenced to sue the City on the claims of the same persons whom they should have defended it against when they were in power; and it is these judgments which they obtained against the City that you urged the Comptroller to pay.

The following is a statement of such judgments against the City:

Judgment of the *New-York Transcript* (obtained by Develin, Miller & Trull,) June 12, 1866	$32,503 40
Judgment of A. J. McCool, (obtained by Develin, Miller & Trull,) Oct. 27, 1866	11,094 22
Judgment of the *New-York Transcript*, (obtained by Develin, Miller & Trull,) Jan. 3, 1867	34,710 69
Judgment of E. B. Simmons, (obtained by Develin, Miller & Truell,) Jan. 11, 1867	1,552 47
Judgment of the *New-York Transcript*, (obtained by C. E. Miller,) April 19, 1867	21,749 50

The following is the statement of the fees paid by you to those two lawyers in suits wherein you employed them on behalf of the City:

Wm. C. Trull, counsel fees in twenty-eight suits	$9,775
C. E. Miller in one suit	1,000

But it appears that not content with employing extra counsel on so many occasions, and paying them from the City Treasury, *you finally employed yourself as your own extra assistant, and drew the sum of* $10,000 *in that capacity.* It appears in the county records that in the present year the case of the taxation of stockholders of City banks was determined in the Supreme Court at Washington, and that you certified to a bill of $30,000 for counsel fees, $10,000 of which you certified to as your own individual fee in the case. And this $10,000 was paid to you. Now the Citizens' Association present to you the following facts. By the Charter of the City of New-York, and the subsequent acts of the Legislature, your compensation is provided for as follows:

Salary as Counsel to Corporation	$3,500
Salary in lieu of fees in street opening	6,500
Allowance for Clerks and Assistants	12,000
Salary as member of Board of Revision	1,000
Salary as legal adviser of the Board of Supervisors	2,000
Total	$25,000

Of this sum $13,000 goes into your own purse every year, and as much more as you can save in clerk hire. The duties which you are required to perform for this pay are as follows:

"To have charge of and conduct all the law business of the Corporation and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the City shall be interested when so ordered by the Corporation, and have charge of and conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening or altering streets, and draw the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the Finance Department."—(Charter of 1857, Sec. 16.)

"The Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be the legal adviser of the Board of Supervisors, and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall be fixed by said Board. Not exceeding the sum of $2,000 per annum."—(Laws of 1857, Chap. 9.)

It would seem that the foregoing enumeration of duties which are paid for so well embraced all possible legal services you might be called on to render. You, however, thought differently. In the litigation as to the right to tax the shares of stockholders of the banks by the county, which was finally decided in favor of the latter by the Supreme Court at Washington, you assisted in conducting the proceedings on behalf of the county as it was your duty to do, and in addition to certifying to a bill of $20,000 of two able counsel, *to the astonishment of the tax-payers you certified to a bill made out by yourself for yourself for* $10,000 *for legal services in this litigation!* The Association submits that this was a wrong perpetrated upon the community.

The City and County give you $13,000 a year for yourself, $12,000 a year for your clerks, $5,000 a year for your office rent, and $30,000 a year for every conceivable expense besides, and yet you, for a matter which belongs plainly to the scope of your duties, charge and take $10,000 more. The sum of $142,974 32 was given to you to carry on the law business of the City and County of New-York for twenty months, and yet you demand and receive $10,000 additional.

The Association is aware of the only excuse you have to offer for this remarkable act. You have stated that in the course of the stockholders litigation you had to leave the State of New-York and go to Washington; that this was an extra service, and that one of your predecessors in office made a similar charge for such an extra service.

To this the Association states that the laws which provide for your duties and your pay make no discrimination as to the *place* in which you are to perform those duties; you are given the charge of *all* the law business, and this excludes the idea of restrictions about that kind of law business that can be performed in, and that which must take you out of the State. If the Corporation Counsel were to conduct the legal affairs of the county only in this State, then we must conclude that the intention was to allow all that part of them which might be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington to be abandoned on the part of the county when such an appeal was perfected. An inference of that sort is absurd; the Corporation Counsel has to go (without extra pay) to the remotest limits of the State, at a sacrifice of time, ease and comfort greater than that he has to make in going to Washington, and yet, if the unjust rule you claim were to be allowed, a visit by him across the ferry to Jersey City would be the subject of a heavy extra charge.

As to the other part of your excuse that one of your predecessors in office made a similar charge in a similar case, the Association begs to remind you that you were nominated for the office *you now hold by this Association with the solemn assurance on your part that you would administer its functions in a manner totally unlike that of your predecessors, and that you would begin this marked difference by economy of expenditure.* But the Association sees, with pain, that you have closely imitated, even that one of your predecessors whom it was forced to impeach before the Governor of the State of New-York, in the month of September, 1865.

The following are the chief points of that imitation which requires explanation:

1. Neglect, in refraining to take appeals to the higher Courts from doubtful judgments rendered against the City.
2. Permitting a vast number of judgments to be recorded.
3. Extravagance in rent and office appointments.
4. Patronage of friends by retaining them as counsel on behalf of the City on every possible occasion and paying them enormous fees.
5. Resistance to proceedings taken to bring local officials to a proper sense of their duty.
6. Furthering schemes of the local Government which were calculated to damage the City and citizens and enrich only the projectors and their friends.
7. Overcharging for the services you performed in violation of the law.
8. Advising against obedience to law a public official of the Corporation.
9. Attending upon the Legislature at Albany to enlarge the appropriations for your office and yourself, and thus increase the taxes.

The Association now desires to instance the sixth of the imitations enumerated above.

To do this it is only necessary to mention those two vast schemes still fresh in the recollection of an indignant community, called "*The Widening of Ann-street*" and "*The Church-street Extension;*" both of these measures, which awakened the most intense excitement ever known in our municipal history, and which the Common Council hastened to revoke of its own motion after the unqualified public condemnation they elicited, you endeavored all in your power to carry on and consummate, regardless of the protests of the Press and the public. While your fellow-citizens were holding indignation meetings to concert measures for checking these schemes, fraught with so much disaster, you steadily and ingeniously labored to consummate them by every art and power your official position afforded you.

You boldly avowed your determination to push the first of them on, and when the Common Council, alarmed by the public outcry, contemplated its repeal, you went to Albany and sought, by introducing a special law into the statute book, to make the consummation of the scheme more certain.

All this requires explanation.

In the matter of the "*extension of Church-street,*" you fought step by step with voluntary zeal the citizens who labored to break up that unjust measure which imposed $3,000,000 *of assessments upon six square miles of property,* and which was unequaled in audacity and hardship by any scheme from which the people of the City of New-York have suffered; and your last act in relation to it was to propose and defend a bill for the enormous sum of $80,000 for the clerical labor of making the report and surveys of the Commissioners of estimate. Of this bill the Association speaks last. In it appears a charge of $28,000 for writing out and copying the said report. That report consisted of several thousand duplicate *printed forms, in which one or two lines of writing were filled in.* The whole of the printing of these blanks could be done for less than $1,000, and the written filling would be amply paid for by another $1,000. For this, however, over $28,000 was charged. You defended and supported and pressed this exorbitant charge, which the tax-payers were to bear. Your predecessors in office attempted no such wrongs; you have imitated them only to surpass them; and your record to-day shows that in the twenty months you have been in office, you have steadily increased the burden of the tax-payers of the City, and have proportionately cost them more than any official that ever held your office.

It is with more than ordinary pain and regret that the Citizens' Association has been compelled, in the strict performance of its duties and pledges to this heavily taxed community, to present the above summary of your official acts, and ask for such explanation as you are able to offer.

Yours respectfully,
PETER COOPER,
Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

Board of Councilmen—Protection of Passengers on Ferries.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

The following ordinance was adopted:

SECTION 1. All landings for steam ferry-boats running to and from the City of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty as aforesaid, shall henceforth be provided by the person or persons, company or companies in charge thereof, with gates that will, when closed, prevent any person from passing to or from the boat at the place or point where the landing is made.

SEC. 2. Every boat designated in the first section of this ordinance shall, immediately on its arrival, be securely fastened to the landing opposite or adjacent to such gate, and shall so continue while the gate remains open; and every such gate shall be and remain closed until such fastening shall have been made, and no such boat shall be unfastened, or cast off, or removed from its landing, or shall be attempted to be cast off, or unfastened, or removed from its landing, until such gate shall have been carefully and securely closed.

SEC. 3. For any and every violation of this ordinance, the person or persons, company or companies, owning or controlling said steam ferry-boats, shall be liable to a penalty of $250, to be recovered as other penalties for violations of ordinances of the Corporation are recovered; provided, that no violation shall be deemed such within thirty days from and after the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. The words "steam ferry-boats" in this ordinance shall not apply to steamboats navigating the Harlem River, nor to boats running through the East River to and from points east of Randall's Island, nor to boats running on the Hudson River to and from points north of Spuyten Duyvel Creek, nor to boats running down the Bay of New-York south of Bedloe's Island, except such steam ferry-boats as ply regularly between New-York and Staten Island, Richmond County.

The resolution relating to the fencing in of the plots of land at the intersection of Thirty-third-street, Broadway and Sixth-avenue, and the erection of statues thereon to FULTON and MORSE, was called up for about the five hundredth time and laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE MAYORALTY.

Hon. W. A. Darling Accepts the Republican Nomination—The Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Hon. William A. Darling:

DEAR SIR: The Union Republican City Convention nominated you by acclamation on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th instant, as the candidate of their party at the approaching municipal election for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, and charged their officers with the duty of conveying to you the official information of their action. We, accordingly, have the honor of addressing to you this communication, together with the belief that the unanimity with which the tendered nomination was made by the Convention, denotes the unanimity with which, if accepted, it will be supported by the party.

For the Convention we have the honor of tendering you the nomination.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN COCHRANE,
President of the Convention.
ALEXANDER MCLEOD, JOHN GOLLER, Secretaries.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Gen. John Cochrane, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: The unexpected and unsolicited honor of a nomination by the Union Republican City Convention as their candidate for Mayor having been unanimously tendered me, I desire to express to the Convention, through you, my high appreciation of this mark of their confidence and regard.

Being assured that this nomination is made with the honest intention of exerting all proper efforts to secure my election, and in the belief that the whole party will unite in my support, I accept the same.

While this nomination is the act of a political party, and given to me as a member of that party, I feel that in an election for municipal officers, the canvass should be divested of political issues and the contest be waged rather for the interest and welfare of the people than for the mere success of a party organization.

If I discern aright the public sentiment, the masses of the people who are now suffering from the enormous increase of our City taxes, which have grown from two and a half millions of dollars in 1847 to nearly twenty-two millions in 1867, are now desirous of a change in the administration of our City Government, and disposed to vote in a direction that will secure that object.

Both Mr. HOFFMAN and Mr. WOOD having failed to prevent an increase of taxation, the taxes having been doubled within the five years of the latter gentleman's administration, thousands of those who have heretofore acted with the parties which have placed these gentlemen in nomination, will now vote against both of them. *This vote added to the full vote of the Republican Party,* which will undoubtedly be given for a candidate confessedly not objectionable, *must result in his election,* and the chances for success are proportionately enhanced by the intensity of the strife between the adherents of both those gentlemen for the control of the City treasury.

With no personal ends to serve, with no aspirations for place or power, my only ambition, if elected, will be to discharge my official duties for the best interests and welfare of the whole people with fearlessness and fidelity, and devote myself to the attainment of such objects as will best redound to the honor and prosperity of our great metropolis.

Appealing with entire confidence to the honesty and intelligence of my fellow-citizens for their cordial and earnest support, I enter upon the canvass with a full determination to use all honorable means to secure my election.

I am with sincere regard, very truly yours,
WM. A. DARLING.

"What I Saw in Europe"—A Lecture by Rev. W. C. Van Meter.

Last evening Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND's Church, in Twenty-third-street, was filled by an audience that gathered there to listen to Rev. W. C. VAN METER's lecture, "What I Saw in Europe and How it Appeared to Me." The lecturer spent the most of last year visiting many of the most important reformatory and charitable institutions in Ireland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. He took his audience at once to Ireland, where he was greeted by an improvised "Kilkenny cat" fight over his baggage; gave a graphic description of a police-court in Cork where the "Judge blended in himself justice and mercy, wit, gravity and—whiskey;" and to Blarney Castle where he induced the timid young gentlemen to kiss the Blarney Stone that they might have courage and wit to speak the right words at the right time. He went among the poorest, and thought that the cause of "their abject condition was not the course pursued by the British Government, but lay in Roman Catholicism, ignorance, laziness and whiskey. Denouncing their Government for its injustice to them, they show themselves to be the most cruelly unjust of any among us. Trained up in ignorance and superstition at home, they continue the dupes of a cunning and deceptive priesthood here. Having no intelligent appreciation of a free Government, or the rights and duties of freemen, they sell themselves to the political party that is base enough to purchase their votes. They refuse to avail themselves of the benefits of our superior system of education because their priests tell them their children will be corrupted by daily contact in school with American Protestant children. This severe criticism was followed by presenting the other side of Irish character. The lecturer said, but while this is true of one class there is another class as noble as these are degraded. For self-sacrificing patriotism, heroism, patient endurance of trials, brilliancy of intellect, eminent statesmanship, high sense of honor, poetic genius, sparkling wit, generous sympathy, in short for all those noble traits that confer honorable distinction on men the list would not be completed if Ireland were omitted. The lecturer described Paris "the most beautiful city on earth," and said France was a garden resembling Eden in beauty, though not in purity. With him his audience gazed on Geneva and its surroundings, and sailed upon its lake. Then commenced the journey among the Alps. Descending into the Valley of Chamouny he said: "This was the hour when the Swiss peasant girls and herdsmen were returning home with their flocks. Far and near, in sight and out of sight—up the mountain side and down in the valley were heard the tinkling of bells; the sweet voices of the shepherdesses calling their scattered flocks together; the Alpine horn waking the sweetest music from its slumbering amid surrounding mountains, while the whole air was filled with the sweetest warbling, for which the Swiss and Italian mountaineers are famous. The sun was setting, and I gazed upon the glorious transfiguration going on round me. As I looked I listened to the enchanting and entrancing music coming up from the valley—descending from almost celestial heights—the soft, sweet, distant echoes, as from angelic harps, filling the air with liquid music. I looked to see whence those warblings and echoes came. Each peak, gorge, cavern, tree, hedge and flower-bed poured forth its heavenly music. I gazed and listened and wept. "O, this was Nature's grand hallelujah chorus." He took his audience with him up Mont Blanc, through Piedmont, into Italy, over the Bernese Alps, down into Germany, back to Paris, and through England, every moment looking at something amusing, interesting or instructive.

American Social Science Association.

The fifth general meeting of the American Social Science Association will begin at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue to-day, and will continue for three days. A fourth day will be given to visit the City institutions. The first session will open at 10 A. M. and close at 1 P. M. At 11 A. M. an address will be delivered by Samuel Eliot, of Boston, followed by a report on the "Progress of Social Science in America," by F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, and by a paper on "The Charities of New-York," by Lewis E. Jackson. The second session will commence at 2 P. M., with a discussion of the "Labor Question." Papers will be read by Edward L. Godkin, of New-York, on "Coöperation," and by Mrs. C. H. Dall, on "Lodging-houses for Working Women." This evening, at 7 P. M., meetings of the Department of Trade and Finance and the Department of Jurisprudence will be held simultaneously. In the former, Mr. David A. Wells will preside, and papers are expected from Geo. Walker, of Springfield, on "Financial Legislation;" by Alexander Delmar, of the Bureau, on "Taxation." In the Department of Jurisprudence, Prof. Dwight will preside, and papers are expected from President Woolsey, of New-Haven, on "The Police;" R. L. Rugdale, of New-York, on "Crime against Property;" Prof. W. G. Hammond, of Desmoines, Iowa; Hon. E. R. Potter, of Rhode Island, and others.

To-morrow, the day session at the House of Refuge will be given up to the Department of Education, Oliver S. Strong, of New-York, in the chair. Papers will be read by the Chairman on "Ship Reformatories;" by James B. Congdon, of New-Bedford, on "The School-ship *Massachusetts,*" and by Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, on "European and American Reformatories." An evening session of the same Department will be held at 7 o'clock, at the rooms on Fifth-avenue. Prof. D. C. Gilman, of New-Haven, in the chair. Papers by the Chairman, on "American Schools and Universities;" by Dr. Henry Barnard, of Washington, Commissioner of Education, on "The National Bureau of Education," and a discussion, is expected.

The Department of Health will also hold a meeting to-morrow evening at 7 P. M., Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Papers will be read by Dr. Edward B. Dalton, of New-York, on the "New-York Board of Health, its Organization and Operations;" by Dr. John H. Griscom, of New-York, on "Prison Hygiene," and by Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Peekskill, on the "Treatment of the Chronic Insane." It is expected that Dr. Butler, of Hartford, and Dr. Howe, of Boston, will speak on the last question.

The day session of Thursday (at the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institute) will also be given up to the Department of Education; Dr. Harvey F. Peet, in the chair. Papers will be read by the Chairman on "The Sign Language;" by Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, on "Deaf Mute Instruction in Europe;" by Edward M. Gallaudet, of Washington, on "The American and European System of Educating Deaf Mutes;" and by Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Cambridge, on "Signs, Articulation and the Manual Alphabet."

If the time is needed to dispose of all the papers a meeting of the Department of Jurisprudence will be held in the afternoon of Thursday, at the rooms on Fifth-avenue, at which papers on "Prison Discipline" may be expected from Hon. G. HAYNES, of the Charleston State Prison, Dr. E. C. WINES, of New-York, and others. A meeting of this department will certainly be held on Thursday evening. Ex-Gov. WASHBURN will take the chair, and give an address on "The Legal Aspects of Social Science." Papers will also be read by Prof. JOHN BASCOM, of Williams College, on "The Sphere of Law in Social Reform," and by Dr. Francis Lieber.

A second meeting of the Department of Trade and Finance will take place on Thursday evening. W. E. DODGE, President of the Chamber of Commerce, is expected to preside. JOSIAH QUINCY will read a paper on "State Ownership of Railroads," and papers are expected from GEORGE OPDYKE, of New-York, and Prof. WATERHOUSE, of St. Louis. On Friday the association will view the institutions of the City on Blackwell's Island.

The Board of Health and the Public Schools—Vaccination and Inspection.

The following has just been issued from the office of the Board of Health:

The Sanitary Inspectors in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn will, on Monday, the 18th inst., commence the regular inspection of public schools and the pupils in said cities. This inspection will have special reference to vaccination, but will extend also to the condition of the buildings and to the general condition and management, so far as relates to the health of the pupils. Each Inspector will arrange with the teachers at the various schools in his district to have the pupils pass before him, and will see that each pupil is supplied with a certificate of vaccination to be countersigned by himself as "examined and approved." He will also make such recommendation as to their management in a sanitary point of view as may occur to him or be suggested by the teacher, and receive his approval at the time of inspection. Blank certificates of vaccination will be furnished at this office. The certificates, after being filled out and signed by the Inspector, will be placed in the hands of the respective teachers. The Inspector shall instruct the teacher that any pupil found to be without satisfactory evidence of vaccination be not allowed to attend school until he or she shall have been vaccinated and bring a certificate to that effect from a physician, which certificate, as well as those furnished by the Inspector, shall be retained by the teacher so long as the pupil shall attend the school. Any Inspector having an unusual number of schools in his district will, on application at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, receive assistance. Each Inspector is authorized to adopt in these inspections any modifications in the details of this order which may in his judgment seem desirable, always promptly reporting to the Superintendent any deviation from the course prescribed. The Inspectors shall transmit to this office their reports upon these inspections, so far as complete, on Saturday, the 23d inst., and on each subsequent Saturday until their completion.

Board of County Canvassers.

This Board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but adjourned without transacting any business until to-day, when the protests of Supervisor TAYLOR and Mr. CLAUSEN will be considered. The vote for Supervisors has not been canvassed. Mr. TAYLOR has protested against the vote for a Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. SHALER's resignation being allowed, and it appears that another objection exists to allowing the vote for the two other Supervisors, the ballots containing more than one name. A clause of sec. 1 of chap. 321 of the Laws of 1858, reads as follows:

"At a general election to be held in the City of New-York in this year (1858) and at every succeeding general election, two Supervisors shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket, but only one name for Supervisor shall be on one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than one name for Supervisor shall not be counted."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE KNIFE.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES DEGNAN quarreled with THOMAS CASSIDY, a barkeeper in the Marion House, a liquor-saloon on the corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street, about some drinks. The altercation resulted in blows, and while they were struggling on the sidewalk, CASSIDY drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the left side. Roundsman BOLEMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, heard the cry uttered by DEGNAN, and on his responding to the alarm, CASSIDY withdrew into his premises and locked the door. The officer made a forcible entrance by breaking in a panel. As he was crawling through the aperture CASSIDY attempted to strike him on the head with a huge lemon-squeezer. Help soon arrived, and the Police broke in the door and arrested CASSIDY, who was subsequently arraigned before the magistrate and held for trial. DEGNAN resides at No. 231 Mott-st., and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

HEALTH LAW VIOLATION.

Officer BUCKHOLT, of the Quarantine Police, arrested GUSTAVUS WEVER, yesterday, on a charge of violating the Health Law by boarding the bark *Martha*, from Bahia, S. A., now lying in the Quarantine waters, he not being either an owner or consignee of the vessel. WEVER was required to find bail for his appearance at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED GAMBLER.

On application of JAMES SHAW, a few days ago, Justice DOWLING issued a warrant for the arrest of ALFRED VALENTINE, *alias* Alfred Oliver, on a charge of being the proprietor of a gambling house on the second floor of No. 21 Coenties-slip. Mr. SHAW, in his affidavit, stated that at two sittings he had lost $100 at the game of "Faro," in the premises kept by the accused. Early yesterday morning Officers FINNERTY, KEIMS and KLEIDER, of the First Precinct, made a descent upon the place and arrested the reputed proprietor and three other men. No gambling was in progress at the time, but the Police seized two sets of gambling implements and some benches. When arraigned before the sitting magistrate, VALENTINE was held for examination and the others were discharged, there being no complaint against them.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

MICHAEL DUFFY, a brick-maker, formerly of Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., but now residing at No. 37 Laurens-street, entered the saloon kept by JACOB LAWALL, in Chatham-street, Saturday afternoon, and drank two or three times. While standing in front of the door DUFFY dropped his pocket-book containing $50 in cash, and it passed through the grating into the front basement. He immediately reentered the place and expressed a desire to go down stairs and recover his property, but LAWALL insisted that there was no way of doing so, and that he would be responsible for the money dropped until the next day. DUFFY secured the services of Detective MULLIN, of the Fourth Ward, and called at the saloon on Sunday morning, when they found that the entrance to the basement had been broken open and the pocket-book removed. LAWALL then insisted that some one had stolen it during the night, which was not believed by the officer, for he arrested LAWALL, and he was held for trial by the magistrate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	633—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
471—Ind. and Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.	1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. O. Roberts.	1534—Ellis vs. Douglass.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.	965—Tysen vs. Moore.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	817—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
983—Mills vs. Smith.	295—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1505—Townsend vs. White.	635—Am. Spiral Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
851—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	1537—Wittgenstein vs. Frisk.
852—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	1627—Bennett vs. Powers.
	1313—Moore vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
	1331—Smith vs. Peters.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.	1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.	1394—Neuham vs. Pearsall.
346—Doiz vs. Galway.	1466—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
1902—Webb vs. Skinner.	1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	1636—Weeks et al vs. Goetz et al.
1774—Doachin vs. Merello.	884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
1556—Post vs. New-York Petroleum Co.	956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.	1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.	
820—Price vs. Price.	
570—Bryan vs. Duryee.	
604—East River Bank vs. Austin, imp'd.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Brainerd, vs. Benson.	25—Winter vs. Kelly.
17—Sanders vs. Diez.	31— —— vs. ——.
19—Jones vs. Diez.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
217—Kingstein vs. Dorvan et al.	157—Hoffman et al vs. Schultz.
210—McCall et al vs. Great West. Ins. Co.	159—Davenport vs. Kauffer et al.
69—Pierson vs. Kerr.	160—Phœnix Bank, of N. Y., vs. Sanford et al.
152—Boyle vs. Maurice.	161—Byrnes vs. Loughran.
153—Sherman vs. Parish.	162—Oakley, Executor, vs. Danforth et al.
154—Knox vs. The Dry Dock E. B'way and Bat. R. R.	163—Harper vs. Glidden.
155—Work vs. Ellis.	
156—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calender at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Whiteside vs. Anylem.	47—Goodwin vs. Barstow.
22—Still vs. Fielder.	62—Matschte vs. Mincnelhoff.
32—Abbott Iron Co. vs. Pioneer Iron Works.	

Call No. 67—Hardie vs. Harwood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2509—McGarry vs. The Mayor, &c.	3371—Schulhoeffer vs. Metzger.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.	3479—Russel vs. Metrop. Ins. Co.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein.	1373—Caines vs. Platt.
2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.	3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park N. and E. River R. R. Co.
3527—Dreyer vs. Orth.	2025—Piate vs. Vincent.
3265—Hawkins vs. Pemberton et al.	3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Field et al. vs. Robins.	
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.	
3419—Hattie d vs. N. Y. Ice Co.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3582—Kelly vs. Davies, Jr.	1186—Nickerson vs. Amer. Tel. Co.
3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.	3632—Tone vs. Dolger.
3268—Gallagher vs. Kearney.	3634—Louis vs. Patzel.
3534—Dunn vs. Cuddy.	3638—Schneider vs. Mehrbach.
3576—Pearsall et al vs. Cahill.	3640—Williams et al. vs. Brookman.
3626—Gregory, &c., vs. Rosch et al.	3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3628—Davis vs. B'way and 7th-av. R. R. Co.	3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3452—Drew vs. Watzfelder et al.	

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1306—Brady vs. Butterly et al.	843—Phyfe, &c., vs. Roe, &c.
719—Wasson vs. Fitzgerald.	862—Preston vs. Murphy.
856—McNeil vs. Rogers.	863—Same vs. Same.
842—Morris vs. Epstein, &c.	754—Forster vs. McGuin.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.	882—Schlaum vs. Rosenbaum.
813—Healy vs. Reilly, &c.	673—Leggett vs. Giles.
830—Waring, &c. vs. United States Tel. Co.	798—Gardner vs. Perkins, &c.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO SAULT ST. MARIE—INTERESTING HISTORICAL MATTERS—THE REPENTIGNY CASE.

The United States, Appellants, vs. Louise Pauline Le Gardeur de Repentigny et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This is a case of much note, involving lands variously estimated to be worth from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. The Court below sustained the claim. The facts of the case, and the interesting matters of history connected with it, are stated in the opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice NELSON, which is substantially given below:

This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The bill was filed in the Court below, to recover possession of a large tract of land six leagues square, fronting on the River St. Marie, at the Sault, which connects the waters of Lake Superior with those of Lake Huron, in the State of Michigan. The grant of the land was made on Oct. 18, 1750, by the Governor and Intendent-General of Canada, (then called New-France,) to Louis De Bonne, a Captain of Infantry, and Count Repentigny, an Ensign in the French army. The complainants derive title under them. It was confirmed by the King of France the next year, on the 24th of June, 1751. The grant was to De Bonne and Repentigny, their heirs and assigns, "in perpetuity, by title of feof and seigniory," with all the customary rights belonging to that species of estate. Repentigny went into possession about the date of the grant, at the Sault, having about the same time received an appointment to command the military post established there. He constructed a small stockade fort, and made some improvements in connection with it, such as the clearing of a few acres of land and the erection of huts for the people with him, and continued thus engaged till 1754. When war broke out between France and England he was called away into active military service of the Government, and never afterward returned. Le Bonne never took personal possession, or possession of any other character, except that derived from the transient occupation of his cotenant. The bill was filed on the 9th of January, 1861, 110 years since the date of the grant. We will now refer to the act of Congress passed April 19, 1860, under which the bill was filed. It provides that the legal representatives of the original grantees present their petition to the District Court of the State of Michigan, setting forth the nature of their claim to certain lands at the Sault St. Marie, under an alleged grant in 1750, with evidence in support of it, and praying that the validity of the title may be inquired into, and the Court is authorized to examine the same; and in adjudicating upon the validity as against the United States, to be governed by the law of nations and of the country from which the title was derived, and also by the principles, so far as they are applicable, which are recognized in the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824. This act, which was passed to enable claimants to lands situate within the State of Missouri to try their titles before the United States District Court, directed that the claims should be heard and determined in conformity with the principles of justice, and according to the laws and ordinances of the Government under which the titles originated; also, according to the law of nations and the stipulations of treaties. This act of 1860, which authorizes the institution of these proceedings, was passed in pursuance of petitions to Congress by the representatives of the original grantees. The first notice to this Government of any claims to the lands in their behalf was in the years 1825 or 1826, some seventy-five years after the date of the grant. Since then the subject has, from time to time, been brought to the attention of Congress, and finally disposed of by the passage of the act in question. The act, as we have seen, refers the claimants to the judiciary for relief, and prescribes the principles which shall govern it in hearing and adjudicating upon the case. They are: 1. The law of nations. 2. The laws of the country from which the title was derived. 3. The principles of justice. 4. The stipulations of treaties. In the light of these principles, we shall proceed to an examination of the claim; and, first, as to the claim of the representatives of Repentigny. He was a native of Canada, and a Captain in the French Army at the close of the war, which terminated in the surrender of that Province to the British forces in 1760. His family was among the earliest emigrants to the country after possession had been taken by the King of France, and held high and influential positions in the Government. Soon after the execution of the definitive treaty of peace of 1763, the Governor of Canada opened a correspondence with Repentiquy to induce him to remain in the Province and become a subject of Great Britain, promising him protection and advancement in his profession. He was then about 38 years of age. But he declined all the advances made to him, and he soon after left the country, by order of his superior officer, to take a command in the island of Newfoundland, where the Indians were disturbing the settlers, and spent the rest of his life in the military service of France, having risen to the rank of Major-General and Governor of Senegal, on the island of Goree and its dependencies. He died in 1786, leaving a son, Gaspard, an officer in the French naval service, from whom the present claimants descended, and who reside in the island of Guadaloupe. The preliminary treaty of the 3d November, 1762, at the surrender of Canada, provided, in the second article, in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, that the French inhabitants, or others who would have been subjects of his most Christian King in Canada, may retire in all safety and freedom, wherever they please, and may sell their estates, provided it be to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except debts or criminal prosecutions. The term limited for this emigration being the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty. The definitive treaty of the 10th February, 1763, contained a similar article. The articles of capitulation at Montreal, dated 8th September, 1760, when the Canadas were given up to the British forces, secured to the inhabitants their property movable and immovable; and the proclamation of the King, under date of 7th October, 1763, pledged to his loving subjects Canada, his paternal care for the security of the liberty and property of those who are, or should become, inhabitants thereof. These pledges, both before and after the treaty, were but the recognition of the modern usages of civilized nations which have acquired the force of law, even in the case of an absolute and unqualified conquest of the enemy's country. But the rule is limited, as in the pledge of the King, in his proclamation to the inhabitants of the conquered territory, to those who remain or become the subjects or citizens of the victorious sovereign—those who, in the language of Chief-Justice Marshall, change their allegiance, and where their relations to their ancient sovereign are dissolved. Speaking of the cession of Florida, he observed: "Had Florida changed its sovereign by an act containing no stipulation respecting the property of individuals, the right of property in all those who became the subjects or citizens of the new Government would have been unaffected by the change." (7 Pet., 54, 8.) Another rule of public law kindred to this one is, that the conqueror who has obtained permanent possession of the enemy's country has the right to forbid the departure of his new subjects or citizens from it, and to exercise his sovereign authority over them. Hence the stipulation in the capitulation and treaties of cession providing for the emigration of those inhabitants who desire to adhere to their ancient allegiance, usually fixing a limited period within which to leave the country, and frequently extending to them the privilege, in the meantime, of selling their property, collecting their debts, and carrying with them their effects. Now, in view of these principles, it is apparent that Repentigny having refused to continue an inhabitant of Canada and to become a subject of Great Britain, but, on the contrary, elected to adhere in his allegiance to his native sovereign, and to continue in his service deprived himself of any protection or security of his property, except so far as it was secured by the treaty. That protection, as we have seen, was limited to the privilege of sale or sales to British subjects, and to carry with him his effects at any time within eighteen months from its ratification. Whatever property was left unsold was abandoned to the conqueror. Repentigny acted upon this view of his rights. Besides the property in question, he owned and possessed a seigniory situate above Montreal on the River St. Lawrence called Le Canay, which he sold to Col. Christie, a British officer, and in the deed it is recited that he had a mind to go to France, and therefore, as allowed by the late treaty of peace, was disposed to sell, &c. This was in 1766, although it appears that steps had been taken in respect to the sale at an earlier day. It is evident, also, that he had been engaged in negotiating for the sale of the seigniory in question, as in a memorial of his services presented to the Chief of the Bureau of the French Colonies, he states, under date of 1765, that the establishment, referring to that of Sault St. Marie, was burnt in 1762 by the Indians, at the time his attorney was negotiating at Montreal with the English for the sale of it. And in 1772, in a communication to the French authorities on the subject of military services and sacrifices, he observes: "I thought that after thirty years of a lease of service, fulfilled with honor in the Colonies, and the sacrifice of a fortune more than reasonable, in leaving Canada, my native country, I should be able at 45 years of age to claim a regiment in the Colonies without too much ambition." And again, in an answer to an intimation that the King would give him permission to retire, he observes: "If I had not calculated upon dying in the service, I should not have sacrificed more than four-fifths of my fortune, my well-being, and that of my family, in abandoning my Canada—my native country." And further, in a communication to his Government, supposed to be about 1773 or 1774, he observed: "The cession of Canada, my country, has overturned a fortune more than moderate, which I could preserve only by an oath of fidelity to the new master, which was too hard for my heart. The offers of the English Ministry made to my elder brother to retain us in their service are unequivocal proofs of the consideration we enjoyed in Canada." Repentigny was a gentleman of education and high intelligence. He rose to the rank of General in the army, and aspired to that of Marshal of France; was Governor of Senegal and its dependencies, and, as is obvious from his correspondence with his Government, comprehended fully the principles of public law which forfeited all his property left unsold at the time he retired from Canada, under the provisions of the treaty. He died in 1786, twenty-three years after the date of the treaty; and, during all this time not only set up no claim to this seigniory, but, on the contrary, respectfully, as we have seen, urged the patriotic sacrifice of it to his Government as a merit for her favorable consideration of himself and family. And we may add that his only son, an officer in the French navy, and who died in 1808 at the age of fifty-five, also never set up any claim or right to it to this Government, and the first notice she had of it, so far as the record discloses, was in 1824 or 1825, from the descendants of this son residing in the island Guadaloupe, and who are the complainants in the suit. We will now examine the other branch of this case—the moiety claimed under De Bonne. He was a Captain in the French service, and fell in the battle of Sillery, in 1760, under Count de Seir, in an attempt to recapture Quebec. He left a son, P. A. de Bonne, who was then only two years old. The family were inhabitants of Canada, remained after the treaty of 1763, and became subjects of Great Britain. He was of age in 1779, and in 1781 rendered faith and homage at the Castle of St. Louis, in Quebec, before the Governor, as required by one of the conditions of the grant of the seigniory, and which was accepted and a record made of it. He became an eminent barrister in the lower province of Canada, was Attorney-General, and afterwards one of the Justices of the King's Bench. In 1796 he sold his interest in the seigniory to James Caldwell, of Albany, N. Y., a citizen of that State, and conveyed to him the title. In 1798 Caldwell quit-claimed the premises to Arthur Noble, an Irish gentleman and an alien, who resided at the time in the State of New-York. He afterwards returned to Ireland, and died in 1813 or 1814, leaving a will by which he devised all his lands in the United States to his nephew, John Slacke, a barrister in the city of Dublin. Slacke devised the same, in 1819, to Agnes, his wife, with power to dispose of this and other property as she might think fit, and, by sundry deeds and devises, the estate passed to John Rotton, the present claimant, and a lieutenant-colonel in the British army; all of these parties were British subjects and aliens. The territory within which the premises in question are situate passed from France to England by the treaty of 1763, and from England to the United States by the definitive treaty of 1783, according to the boundaries there agreed upon. And assuming, for the sake of the argument, that the ninth section of the subsequent treaty of 1794 protected the interest of P. A. De Bonne in the seigniory, the question arises whether the present claimant has established any valid title to it. The conveyance by De Bonne to Caldwell, a citizen of the United States, passed out of him whatever title he may have had, and vested it in the grantee. It was no longer a French or English, but an American title, held under the laws of the United States, and subject to them. The transmission by deed, devise or descent must be according to these laws, and not according to the laws of France and England. Caldwell held the lands as he held other real property, under the laws of the Government within which they were situate, the same as if they had been conveyed to him by a native citizen. The intention of the parties to the treaty was that the citizens and subjects of each should be quieted in the enjoyment of their estates, in the same manner as they and their heirs had been native citizens and subjects. And having conveyed to Noble, who, together with those claiming under him, were aliens, the complainant is met with the objection of alienage. It appears, however, that since 1805 laws have been passed, first by the Legislature of the Territory of Michigan, and afterward by the State, conferring upon aliens the right to hold lands "by purchase, devise or descent," which, it is insisted, remove the objection. Whether or not these laws apply to lands claimed by the United States as a part of the public domain is a question we shall not enter upon, as we are inclined to think, upon a liberal construction of the act of Congress, under which this suit was brought, this objection may be regarded as waived. We have thus far stated, somewhat in detail, the present state of this branch of the title—the moiety claimed by Rotton, as derived from De Bonne—and it appears that more than a century has elapsed since the original grant; and during all this time there has been but some four years' actual possession or occupation by the grantee, or those claiming under him, and that immediately succeeding the grant. The seigniory has been held under, and subject to, the laws of three Governments—thirteen years under the French, seventy under the English, and seventy-seven under the United States. The first notice that this Government has had of the title or claim was in 1824–25, forty-two years since the territory within which the lands are situate came into her possession. In the meantime, her laws have been extended over it, the Indian title extinguished, the lands surveyed and put on sale, and are now, and have been for years, covered with inhabitants. As early as 1823, before this claim was presented to the Government, as appears from the record, a large part of this tract was possessed and occupied by settlers, and the possession afterward confirmed by Congress, and a military post established at the Sault for their protection and encouragement in that remote section of the country. If these grantees, their descendants or assignees had fulfilled the conditions of the grant, introduced and established tenants upon the seigniory, and thus occupied and improved the lands, they would have been among these cherished inhabitants, and their titles and possessions alike protected. The purposes for which the grant was made, and the conditions annexed to it, are specifically stated on its face. It recites that Repentigny and DeBonne, entertaining the purpose of establishing a seigniory, they have cast their eyes upon a place called the Sault St. Marie; that a settlement in that place would be most useful for *voyaguers* from the neighboring ports and those from the western sea, who could there find a safe retreat, and by proper precautions, which the petitioners proposed to take, would destroy in those ports the trade of Indians with the English; and (after the words of concession of six leagues on river at the Sault and six in depth) it provides that the grantees shall hold and possess the same by themselves, and cause the same to be held and possessed by their servants, and cause all others to desert and give up the land, and in "default thereof the present concession shall be and shall remain null." In the deed of confirmation by the King is the following clause: "That they (the grantees) improve the said concession, and use and occupy the same by their tenants; in default thereof the same shall be reunited to His Majesty's domain;" and in a subsequent clause, "His Majesty ordering that the said concession shall be subjected to the conditions above expressed without any pretext that there should not have been stipulated in the said concession. The Court then proceeded to examine the questions of fact and law involved, and find that the grantees did not perform the conditions of the grant, and that, accordingly, the United States having succeeded to the title of the King of France, the Federal Government has assumed and asserted the forfeited grant, by a legislative equivalent for the "reunion" by office found. This was done by extending the laws over the tract, surveying the lands, putting them on sale, confirming them to occupants or purchasers, and, in the meantime, giving an opportunity to all settlers and claimants to come in before a Board of Commissioners and exhibit their claims. Decree of the Court below is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

EMBEZZLING LETTERS—DECOY LETTERS—INDICTMENT.

The United States vs. Benjamin F. Okie.—The accused was indicted under the twelfth section of the act of July, 1864, Vol. 13, p. 337, for embezzling and destroying a letter containing money which had come into his possession as dead letter clerk in the New-York Post-office. A verdict of guilty was rendered upon the trial and he now moves an arrest and for a new trial. The first point taken is that the indictment charges an embezzlement of a letter intended to be conveyed by post from New-York to Philadelphia, whereas the evidence showed that the letter although mailed in New-York and addressed to Francis Keyser at Philadelphia, was deposited without prepayment of postage, with the intention of having it go through the hands of the defendant on its way to the dead letter office in Washington, where it must by law be sent, because the postage was not prepaid.

This position is based upon an erroneous reading of the indictment.

There is no averment in the indictment that the letter in question was intended to be conveyed from New-York to Philadelphia. The averment is that the letter was intended to be conveyed by post without fixing the termini of the conveyance.

In the latter part of the indictment it is averred that the letter "was addressed, directed to one Francis Keyser at the City of Philadelphia." This is, however, a mere description of the letter, not of the intent as to its conveyance.

But it is urged that if this be so then the indictment must be held defective for omitting to designate any place to which the letter was to be conveyed, and Foye's case (1 Curtis, 364) is cited as authority.

The decision in Foye's case does not sustain the position. All that was decided in that case was, that when the indictment does designate the place where the letter is to be conveyed the proof must conform to the averment. In that case the averment was that "a letter addressed to John Blake, Ipswich, was mailed to be conveyed by post to the town of Ipswich aforesaid," a very different averment from that in the present case. Furthermore Foye's case arose under the act of 1825, while this case is under the act of 1864, which differs from the former act in this, that it provides that "the fact that any such letter * * * shall have been deposited in any post-office * * * or in charge of any postmaster, agent, carrier, agent or messenger employed in the Post-office establishment shall be taken and held as evidence that the same was intended to be conveyed by post, within the meaning of this act." Whatever may have been necessary under the act of 1825, under this provision of the act of 1864 it is quite clear that inasmuch as it is not necessary to prove more than the fact of the deposit of the letter in a Post-office, or in charge of a Post-office agent, it cannot be necessary to aver that it was to be conveyed to any particular place. The averment in the words of the statute that the letter was "intended to be conveyed by post," is sufficient, if indeed it was necessary to state more than that it was a letter deposited in the Post-office, or in charge of a Post-office clerk. The only remaining point urged in behalf of the prisoner is that the indictment is fatally defective in omitting to lay the ownership of the money in the letter as in some other person than the accused. As to this, it is sufficient to say that the offense created by the act and charged in the indictment is the embezzlement and destruction of a letter of a certain description, to

wit: containing money. The gist of the offense is the taking and destroying the letter, not the converting of the money in the letter. Larceny of money in a letter is elsewhere in the statute made a separate offense, but that is not the charge made here. In this provision of the statute the taking of the money is not made an element of the crime, and no averment as to its ownership is therefore necessary. The motion must accordingly be denied, and judgment entered upon the verdict.

SENTENCE OF OKIE.

Okie was yesterday morning brought up for sentence. His counsel suggested to the Court that under the statutes it was not incumbent on the Court to make his imprisonment be with hard labor.

The Judge asked Okie if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, and as he had nothing to say, proceeded to sentence him as follows:

You have been convicted of embezzling letters from the Post-office in which you were a clerk. The crime charged upon you is peculiar and the frame of the statute indicates the intention that it should be punished with severity. It must be understood by those who are in the Post-office Department and intrusted with the correspondence of the country, that no tampering with it is allowable. There is no such thing as a trivial violation of this statute. The term of imprisonment fixed by the law is not less than ten years nor more than twenty. The points of law urged by your counsel have been carefully considered and no reason is found in them why you should not be sentenced. I have also considered the request that you should be imprisoned in the County Jail, but I think for offences under this statute such a request cannot be conceded. I have concluded that the proper sentence is that you shall be imprisoned for ten years at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

SENTENCE OF STERN.

David Stern, convicted of an attempt to bribe a Revenue officer, was also brought up for sentence. His counsel, Mr. Dittenhoefer, addressed the Court briefly in his behalf. The Judge sentenced him as follows:

The charge against you was for offering to a storekeeper of property liable to tax the sum of $2,000 if he would deliver you the keys of the storehouse and absent himself. The crime is a great one; but after a fair trial you were found guilty. I concur with the finding of the jury on the facts as they appeared, and it only remains that I pass the sentence of the law. The public interests require that offences of this class should be punished with severity, not only in order that the persons convicted should be properly punished, but that others may be deterred from endeavoring to induce officers of the revenue to fail in their duty and that the officers themselves may be protected from such inducements, and the Court feels bound to inflict a punishment upon you which shall be an example both to officers of the Government and to citizens. Under the statute a fine might be imposed upon you of treble the amount of the money offered, which would be $6,000, and imprisonment not less than three years. In view of all the facts which have been made known to me, your supporting your mother and not being a man of means, I have determined not to inflict the extreme penalty of the law. The jury also recommended you to mercy and I am always willing to give weight to such recommendations, I shall therefore sentence you to be imprisoned for eighteen months in the State Prison at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of $1.

PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

United States vs. *John C. Braine*.—Mr. Wm. C. Dewett made an application yesterday for a further adjournment of this case. The former counsel, Mr. E. F. Wood, had recently been appointed to a Federal office in the City, and as there was every probability of his not being able to defend the prisoner. Defendant had only just instructed him (Mr. Dewett) to appear. They were not ready now for the defence, because, among other reasons, of the absence of a witness, the Secretary of War for the Confederate Government, at present in New-York, who could give evidence as to the prisoner being a soldier in the so-called Confederacy. He hoped to be ready with the case on Monday. Assistant District-Attorney Allen, having raised no objection to an adjournment, His Honor said he would postpone the case until Monday, but not further except for great legal reasons, and reminded the counsel for the defence that it was on the application of the prisoner the case had been each time adjourned to the present.

In the matter of the United States *vs.* Cornelius Pier, the prisoner pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with selling lottery policies without paying a special tax required by law. Sentence deferred. The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

INCOME TAX SUIT AGAINST COLLECTOR.

William Nelson vs. *George T. Carman, Collector*.—This was an action brought against the Internal Revenue Collector of the First District to recover back a portion of an income tax alleged to have been illegally imposed upon the plaintiff. The cause was tried before the Court without a jury, and the testimony being closed, the District Attorney took the point that the action would not lie against the Collector, inasmuch as it appeared that the item objected to had been decided by the assessor to be due, as well as by the Commissioner upon appeal—had been inserted in the assessment list as due, and payable by the plaintiff, and having been collected in pursuance of the assessment list, had been paid into the Treasury.

BENEDICT, J.—The question raised by the District Attorney in this case has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States, (The City of Philadelphia *vs.* John H. Duhl, Collector,) and it must now be considered settled that an action for money received is maintainable against a Collector for duties or taxes erroneously or illegally assessed and collected when, as in the present case, the payment has been made under protest, and with notice of intention to bring suit to test the validity of the claim. The objection raised by the District Attorney is therefore overruled, and the case must proceed to arguments upon the merits.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—APPROPRIATION OF FUND.

William McLoon et al vs. *Maurice F. Linquist et al.*—This was a question as to the rights of a garnishee. The suit was by the libelants, owners of the bark *Caroline*, to recover charter money due on a charter of the bark to the respondents, composing the firm of Linquist, Norton & Co.. The charter was dated May 20, 1864. In June, 1864, Thomas Thacher, of this City, made advances to the respondents on bills of lading and invoices of goods shipped by them on the bark to New-Orleans, and at their request sent the bills of lading and invoices to F. D. Darling, at New-Orleans, to sell the goods and remit all the proceeds to Thacher, who was to reimburse himself and hold the surplus for the respondents. The respondents subsequently drew a draft on Darling in favor of Husted & Bronson, of whom they had bought part of the cargo, for $1,182 90, payable at sight "out of proceeds of consignment per bark *Caroline*." This draft was not accepted, but was returned with a message that it could not be paid because the balance due on the consignment was not ascertained. Darling wrote to Thacher in July informing him of the draft, and that he had not paid it because he was not instructed by Thacher so to do.

On the commencement of this suit a foreign attachment was issued, which was served on Thacher Sept. 6, 1864, after which time Thacher received from Darling the proceeds of the consignment. In June, 1865, Thacher paid the sum of $1,259 as a payment of the above-mentioned draft, taking a bond of indemnity.

No person appearing on the return of the process in the suit, a decree was taken by default, with a reference, on which the sum of $3,368 39 was reported as due the libelants. Subsequently Thacher appeared and answered the libel, setting up that he held $88 67 belonging to the respondents, and that he held no more when the process was served or afterward. The question was whether he could be held liable for the amount of the draft above described.

Held by the Court—That there were no such relations between the respondents and Darling as authorized them to draw the draft on him. He was the agent of Thacher and responsible to him, not to the respondents, who could look alone to Thacher for the proceeds of the consignment. The presentation of the draft to Darling did not bind him to respond to the holders of it, and his notifying Thacher of it therefore could not bind Thacher to respond to them. There was no draft drawn on Thacher to support a notice to Thacher, and all the notice he had was of a draft drawn on a party who was not liable to respond to the drawers of it.

That it is the law of the Federal Courts that where a draft is drawn on a fund for a part of it only, it does not amount to an assignment of that part, or give a lien as against the drawee, unless he consents to the appropriation by an acceptance of the draft, or an obligation to accept may be fairly implied. (Mandeville *vs.* Welch, 5 Wheat., 277, 286; Leading Cases in Equity, 355, 356; 1 Pars. on Notes, 331, 334.) In this case there was no assent by Darling, so that even if the consignment had been made by the respondents to Darling so as to authorize the drawing of the draft on him, the presentation of it to him would have created no liability on his part to respond to its holder. Nor did Thacher make himself liable to any person by any assent or promise so that he could be held to account to any one but the respondents for the amount of money covered by the draft. That amount came into his hands when sent him by Darling, unincumbered by any appropriation which could bind it, or bind him in respect to it. And when it came into his hands it became subject to the attachment in this suit, his advances being reimbursed otherwise.

Decree for the libelants—that Thacher pay the amount of the draft, together with the amount which he admitted he had, and so much of the costs of the suit as have been caused by his defence.

For libelants, Mr. Choate; for garnishee, Mr. Thompson.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

The examination in the matter of the United States *vs.* Deputy-Marshal Abner B. Newcomb, who is charged with accepting a bribe from a noted counterfeiter, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN.

Col. Wm. P. Wood was the only witness called upon the stand. He testified that on the occasion of the arrest of Wm. W. Dow by Newcomb, on the 30th of April last, he went with the parties to the United States District Attorney's office. Newcomb expressed a desire for the prisoner's release, but the witness would not consent to it, and Dow was sent to jail.

A number of papers were then put in evidence, embracing Newcomb's reports of his operations to Col. Wood. These records detailed the discovery of the Bleecker-street counterfeiting establishment by means of information derived from Dow, and its subsequent seizure. A number of plates, presses, proof-sheets, &c., were found upon the premises, but no arrests were made. The latest report stated that Newcomb had given Dow the assurance that a certain criminal charge then pending against him would be withdrawn and the bail discharged in consideration of valuable services rendered. This assurance, Newcomb reminds Col. Wood, was given by his (Wood's) authority.

In explanation of this circumstance, the witness said yesterday that he did promise Newcomb that if Dow "turned up" a "nest" of counterfeiters and caused their arrest and conviction, he (Col. Wood) would write a letter to the District-Attorney requesting him to enter a *nol. pros.* in his (Dow's) case. Upon Newcomb's application, the Secret Service Department appointed Chas. F. Brockway to assist him in working up the case in which Dow was to be the informer. After Brockway's arrest, and prior to his conviction, he informed Col. Wood of the fact that the Bleecker-street seizure was a sham affair, gotten up between Brockway, Dow and Newcomb for Dow's benefit. Brockway informed Wood that the presses and other implements were purchased by Newcomb and placed in the house No. 64 Bleecker-street.

The direct examination having been concluded, an adjournment was ordered until Saturday morning next.

For the Government, Mr. S. G. Courtney; for the defence, Mr. John Sedgwick.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 18.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clarke and Sutherland.

JURISDICTION OF STATE AND UNITED STATES COURTS—THE CASE OF STEAMBOAT JOSEPHINE AGAIN.

In re the Attachment of Freeman B. Bird and Freeman B. Bird, Jr., vs. *The Steamboat Josephine, her tackle, &c.*—The proceedings in this case were published in our columns when the same came up before Judge BARNARD, at Special Term, in May last. We briefly recapitulate the facts. The *Josephine* was engaged in trading between New-York and a port in New-Jersey. She was duly enrolled at the Custom-house here; she was owned by the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad Company. The appellants claimed to have a lien on the boat for supplies furnished to her while she was engaged. The lien was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York, on the 10th of December, 1866. A bond required by the statute was executed by the claimants, March 7, 1867. On the 11th of April following, the bond was approved by Judge BARNARD, and a warrant of attachment was issued. The seizure was made April 12. On the 4th of May, an affidavit and order to show cause in this proceeding was duly served on the attorneys for the claimants, which order was based on the affidavit of Mr. E. F. Daly, one of the attorneys for Jacob H. Vanderbilt, owner of the *Josephine*, which was to the effect that the lien of Bird & Son, the attaching creditors, amounting to $690 09, was wholly for meats, said to have been furnished for the use of the crew of said boat. Also, that the boat belonged to the Port of New-York, and was duly enrolled in the Custom-house, and that deponent believed it had been adjudged by a late decision in the United States Supreme Court, that State Courts have no jurisdiction to enforce a lien based upon claims of the character mentioned, but that the power to enforce such liens is vested exclusively in Courts of Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States.

On this affidavit Judge BARNARD granted an order directed to the attaching creditors to show cause why the attachment should not be vacated. This motion was argued on the 18th of May last, by Mr. Charles A. Rapallo, for the owner, and by Mr. E. I. Spink for the creditors, and the Court subsequently vacated the warrant of attachment, and directed the Sheriff to discharge the steamboat. From this order the creditors appealed to the General Term, and this appeal was argued to-day. The points and arguments of the respective counsel are very full and exhaustive—the principles of law involved being regarded as of great importance to owners of merchant vessels in this port, as well as to those who furnish supplies. We have not space even to give an outline of the arguments used *pro* and *con*. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For appellants, Mr. E. I. Spink; for respondents, Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge E. Darwin Smith.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE SUIT AGAIN.

Bolles vs. *Duff & Hayes*.—This case has come up again, and this time in a new phase. It seems that Mr. Bolles, who was some years since appointed by the Court as the receiver of the property of Trimble, recently brought a suit against John A. Duff, his son-in-law, Mr. Hayes, and others, for the purpose of setting aside a lease of property which was made by Duff to his son-in-law. Mr. Trimble, it appears, built the theatre, and owned the lease of the premises. An application was made to the Court in July last for an order to remove Mr. Duff from the possession of the property. The latter claimed to hold as mortgagee and trustee in possession. The application was made on the ground of various alleged malfeasances of said Duff in the management of the property. Judge LEONARD thereupon made an order by which the property was taken from his possession as mortgagee, and he was appointed a receiver upon his giving his own bond in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his trust, without security. After considerable preliminary discussion between counsel for Hays and Duff in the attempt to defer the hearing of a motion which had been postponed to that time, and after reading a large number of affidavits upon either side, an order was finally made by the presiding Judge, requiring the defendants Duff and Hayes to show cause on Saturday the 26th inst., at 10 A. M., why Mr. Duff should not be removed from his receivership, and why the lease made to Mr. Hayes should not be vacated, and the theatre be let to the highest bidder.

For plaintiff, B. C. Thayer, D. Field and J. M. Smith; Van Antwerp and Jones for defendant Duff; Mr. Hall for defendant Hayes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR DAMAGE TO GOODS IN TRANSIT.

Alex. Strahan & Co. vs. *The Anchor Line of Transatlantic Steam Packet Ships.*—This action was brought to recover $464 50, the amount of damage alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants in transporting twenty-three cases of bound books and magazines from Glasgow to New-York in September, 1865. The damage consisted of discoloration of a portion of the covers of the books. Plaintiffs introduced the evidence of two of the Port Wardens of this City who made a survey of the goods after their arrival here and certified to the damage, and that it was caused by sea water. They could recollect no particulars of the survey, but were only able to swear to the correctness of the record made in their books at the time. Defendants' counsel objected to the admission of this record as evidence, and the objection was overruled. A motion of defendants' counsel for a non-suit, on the ground that plaintiffs had not shown that the books were in good order when packed, and had not proved that the damage occurred on the voyage, was also denied.

In defence, testimony was introduced showing that no other packages were injured on the same voyage in which these books came, and that the damage could not have been occasioned by salt water; that the outside appearance of the cases was the same on their arrival here as when shipped, and that the damage to the books was probably caused by improper packing. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict.

For plaintiffs, R. W. Butler and John H. Strahan; for defendants, Nicoll, Thurston & Annan.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

By Judge Barbour.

Abraham Aaron *vs.* Alfred Bonloisseau; motion to vacate; order of arrest granted on defendant's executing to plaintiff a stipulation not to prosecute. Elizabeth S. Raymond *vs.* Lewis A. Raymond; motion denied without costs.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

William E. Hoy *vs.* William Read; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 18.

Richard Mott et al. *vs.* Dennis F. Burke et al.; motion to vacate injunction granted with $10 costs. See opinion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Six cases were passed upon yesterday before Judge RUSSEL at the Court of General Sessions. The only jury trial was that of Philip Sidebottom, charged with grand larceny. The complainant, Jas. Reenan, of No. 100 Madison-street, testified that he was passing through Fulton Market on the 12th inst., when he dropped his pocket-book, containing about $50 worth of English gold coins, which the prisoner picked up, and walked off with. Mr. Reenan admitted that he was intoxicated at the time, and as the accused produced evidence of excellent character, the jury acquitted him without retiring from Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

George G. McKnight and Thomas Wilson, jointly indicted with Wm. Butler and Mary McKnight, for having burglariously entered the establishment of the Messrs. Brooks Brothers, corner Catharine and Cherry streets, on the 29th ult., and stealing therefrom $500 worth of clothing, pleaded guilty, and were sent to the State Prison for four years and six months. Mary McKnight, wife of one of the prisoners, was discharged, and Butler will be tried this morning. Joseph Pullen pleaded guilty of stealing a quantity of harness of the value of $54 from George King, of Sixty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. John Frauchind pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. The prisoner forcibly entered the dwelling-house No. 79 Greene-street, on the 29th ult., and stole therefrom $175 worth of clothing, &c., the property of Nicholas Betten. He was remanded for sentence. James Smith pleaded guilty of stealing $50 in United States notes from Edward McDonald, of No. 644 Third-avenue, on the 4th inst. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. Amanda Johnson, colored, pleaded guilty of assaulting John Fountain, also colored, but as the complainant appeared to have given provocation, sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

The following is the calendar for to-day:

The People *vs.* Wm. Butler; burglary.
The People *vs.* James H. Johnson; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Burns; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Mason; burglary.
The People *vs.* Wm. Pierce, burglary.
The People *vs.* Wm. Asher Sebastian Dunser; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Louis Wilson; receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

Before Judge Lott, and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

IMPANELING THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of this Court yesterday for the November Term, the following Grand Jury were sworn: Thos. Leslie, Foreman; John Perry, J. O. Larwell, Peter Lott, Johnson Ward, Theo. F. Lewis, G. F. Mason, Edward Cooper, M. Bradley, Andrew Hegeman, John H. Peat, E. G. Byard, F. G. Lee, Jos. Barthol, O. T. Sutfield, R. C. Henry, J. W. Canfield, John H. Brooch, E. A. Lovell, Alfred Bailey, J. W. Tartell and A. T. O'Twald.

After the usual charge from Judge LOTT, the Grand Jury retired.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

ACTION FOR FALSE ARREST.

Maria Scudder vs. *Thos. E. Taylor.*—This case came before the Court yesterday. It was an action to recover $5,000 damages sustained to her character by reason of being falsely imprisoned on a charge of larceny brought against her by defendant, which charge defendant knew at the time to be false. The case was opened by Mr. H. C. Place, who stated that Mr. Taylor was proprietor of the *American Lloyds Gazette*, and lived at No. 61 Willoughby-street. Recently he brought into his house a young lady of 18 years of age, whom he introduced to his wife as his niece; but Mrs. Taylor having suspected that the relationship between her husband and his alleged niece were not strictly of a Platonic character, some dispute followed, which resulted in an open rupture. Mrs. Taylor left her house and went to that of Mrs. Scudder's, where she removed some of her property. Mr. Taylor brought a charge of larceny against Mrs. Scudder, and had her arrested, but when the case came for trial before the magistrates they ordered the alleged stolen goods to be returned, and dismissed the charge.

The case is not yet concluded.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

52, Ackerman *vs.* Waller and McSorley; 76, Wood *vs.* Sweeney; 78, Lane *vs.* Sweeney and another; 64, Shepherd *vs.* Riley; 68, Felt *vs.* Welwood and wife; 97, Wood *vs.* Sweeney; 16, Smith *vs.* McNamee; 1, Cole *vs.* Quin; 35, Reenemann *vs.* Campbell; 103, Bemler *vs.* Wardenberg; 32, Prendergast *vs.* Crane; 34, Lawrence *vs.* Talmadge; 84, Baker *vs.* Campbell; 105, Laird *vs.* Morgan; 106, Connor *vs.* Vose; 107, Plumb *vs.* Rowe; 108, Kenmore *vs.* Ollen and another; 109, Adams *vs.* Duff; 110, Ailschul *vs.* Spellman; 111 Plumb *vs.* Jones.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

163, Gossman, Administratrix, &c., of Gossman *vs.* Prede and others; 169, Thornton *vs.* Prede and another; 171, Roraback *vs.* Campbell; 172, Warren *vs.* Bracher; 175, Tobin *vs.* Minor; 176, Home Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Sherman; 178, Terfloth *vs.* Eden; 179, Bauer *vs.* Wallbern; 180, Thorp *vs.* Young; 182, Kellington *vs.* Sloessel; 183, Cleland *vs.* Thompson; 184, Moran *vs.* Stewart; 188, Turne *vs.* Bennetts; 191, Geyer *vs.* Kenny; 193, Ruck *vs.* Schafter; 197, Ballard *vs.* Steele; 198, Frost *vs.* Croop; 204, Phelps *vs.* The Empire Button Co.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18, 1867.

$6,5000 U.S. 5s. '81.C.	113½	80 West. U. Tel.	31⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅝	210 do	31⅞
3,000 do	108¾	20 do...s30	31⅜
10,500 do	108⅝	43 do	31¼
2,000 do	108⅝	25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	148
75,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '64	105⅛	350 Pacific Mail	135
2,000 do	105⅛	100 Adams Ex. Co.	72⅛
11,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '65	106⅛	100 do...2d call	72⅛
15,000 do	106⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	53
81,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107⅝	100 Mer. Union Ex.	34¼
157,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss.	107⅝	100 do...2d call b30	34
25,000 do	107⅝	29 do	33⅞
55,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	102⅛	40 do	34
15,000 U.S.6s.5-20s..R., '67, New Is.	107⅝	200 do	34⅛
25,000 do	107¾	500 do	34⅛
2,000 U.S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101⅞	100 do	34⅛
8,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅝	300 N. Y. Cen.	114⅝
8,000 do	105⅝	850 do	114⅛
9,000 Mo. St. 6s	95	200 do...b60	115
5,000 Tenn. St. 5s	66	200 do	114⅞
10,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c.	66⅛	31 do	114⅞
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	64⅛	100 do...2d call.s30	114⅞
20,000 do	64⅛	300 Erie R....b30	73⅝
5,000 do...2d call	64	100 do	73⅝
28,000 do	64⅛	800 do	73⅝
3,000 do	64⅛	100 do...b10	73⅝
3,000 Vir. 6s, New	48	500 Reading R....s30	97
5,000 Ga. St. 7s	83⅛	800 do	97⅛
11,500 N. C. S. 6s....N	53⅛	300 Mich. Cen. R.	110
40,000 O. & Miss. Cer. b30	26	500 M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
30,000 do	26	20 do	80⅝
10,000 do...b30	26⅛	250 Illinois Cen.	131
10,000 do...b10	26⅛	100 do	131⅛
10,000 do	26⅛	100 do	131⅛
1,290 do	25⅛	1400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	84
3,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	82	200 do	84⅛
6,000 C.&R. I.&P.R. 7s	93⅛	600 do	84⅛
2,000 P., Ft.W.& C. 1st.	105	600 do	84⅛
15 Bank S. of N. Y.	108	100 do...b60	85
10 Market Bk.	117	13 Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98¼
70 Cen. Nat. Bank	103⅛	108 Chi. & N. W. R.	53¾
10 do	103⅛	200 do	54
50 Quick. Min. Co.	17	36 Chic. & N. W. P.	65¼
200 Canton Co.	45⅛	400 do	65
100 do...2d call	45⅝	88 do	64¾
200 Cum. Coal P.	28	100 do...b10	65
100 do...2d call	27¾	100 do...s30	64⅞
4,000 Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	96	100 do	65
100 West. U. T....b10	31⅝	300 do...b20	65½
100 Pacific Mail	135	100 Chi. & R. I.	96½
100 Erie R.	73⅝	200 do	96⅝
		200 Pitts. Ft. W.& Chi.	98¼
		10 Del. L.& W. Scrip	113
		100 Tol., W. & W.	39¾
		100 Canton Co.	45⅛
		100 do...b30	45¾
		300 Mich. S. & N. I.	81½
		300 Alt. & T. H. P.	67

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '71, R.	118	100 Atlantic Mail	117½
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¼	100 Adams Ex. Co.	72¾
20,000 U. S. 6s. 6-20s. C. '64	105½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	114¼
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	106½	400 do	114⅛
500 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	107⅝	30 Erie R.	73⅛
71,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 New Issue	107⅝	1500 do	73¼
1,500 do	107⅝	100 do...s30	73
1,500 U.S.5s.10-40s.C.	102⅛	100 do...b30	73½
5,000 Tenn.St.6s. new.	64⅛	100 do	73⅜
10,000 do	64⅛	15 Erie R. Pref.	80
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.	95	100 Hudson R.	125½
10,000 do	95¼	700 Reading R.	96⅛
8,000 N.C. St. 6s.nw.	53¾	500 do	96⅜
30,000 O. & Miss. C.	26	100 Mich. Cen.	110¼
90,000 do	25⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	80½
150,000 do	25¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	84
5,500 Ill. Cen. Bds.	118	200 do	83¾
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	93¾	200 do	83½
100 Canton Co.	45¼	36 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98¼
100 do	45	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	53½
350 West. Union T.	31¼	600 do	53¾
50 Quicksilver.	17	500 do...s30	52
100 do...b60	17¾	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅛
100 do	17⅛	1200 do	64⅛
200 Pacific Mail...s30	134⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	103
100 do	134½	500 Chic. & R. I. R...s60	96
75 do	135	10 do	96⅜
40 do	135¼	500 do	96
1 Am. Ex. Co.	70⅛	100 do	95⅞
20 do	71	100 Mil. & St. P. R..b30	40
10 do	71½	100 do...b30	40⅛
200 U. S. Ex. Co.	72¼	100 do...b30	40¼
100 do	73	100 do	40
		50 Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	61
		200 Tol., W. & W.	39
		100 P. F. W. & C.	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	26	100 Chic. R. I. & P...c	96½
100 Canton Co.	46	100 do...b10	96⅝
100 Adams Ex. Co.	71⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. R.	54
100 do	72	200 do	54⅛
100 do	71¾	200 do...b10	54¼
300 W. U. Tel.	31⅜	800 do	54¼
400 do...b30	31⅝	200 do...b10	54⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅝	200 do...c	54¼
200 Erie Railroad	73¾	1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	81¼
500 do...b3	73¾	500 do...b3	81⅛
800 Reading R.	97¼	200 do...c	81¼
100 Mil. & St. P.	40	800 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	65¼
400 Mil. & St. Paul. P.	61¾	100 P., F. W. & C.	98⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	27	800 Reading R.	97
100 do	27½	200 do...c	96⅞
300 Adams Express	72¾	600 M. S. & N. I.	80¾
400 do	73	200 do...c	80¾
10 Am. Ex.	70½	400 do...b3	80⅞
300 Pacific Mail...s10	135	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	103
100 West. U. Tel.	31⅛	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	96½
50 do	31⅜	500 do	96⅜
100 do...c	33⅜	200 do	96¼
500 Erie R.	73½	200 do...b3	96⅜
200 N. Y. Cen.	114½	200 Chi. & N. W. R...c	53⅞
100 do...b10	114½	200 do	54
200 do	114⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. R. P.	64⅞
100 U. S. Ex.	72¼	300 do	64¾
40 do	72	200 do...c	64⅞
50 M. & St. P.	39⅛	100 P., F. W. & Chi.	98⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50 W. Fargo & Co.	52½	100 T., W. & W.	38¾
300 Adams Ex.	73¾	200 Mil. & St. P.	39¼
800 do	72⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	61
50 do	72¾	2600 Mich. S. & N. I.	80
100 do...s10	72⅝	500 do...b3	80
600 do	72½	400 do	79⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	31¼	200 do...b10	80
800 do	31⅛	800 do...s3	79⅞
100 do...b3	31⅛	500 do...s30	79¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	113⅞	900 do	79¾
600 do	113¾	100 Ill. Central R.	130⅜
200 do...b3	113¾	100 do	130¼
300 do	113⅝	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	83
300 Pac. Mail	134½	1500 Chic., R. I. & P.	95⅛
200 do	134½	100 do...s10	95½
2400 Erie R.	73	400 do...b3	95½
800 do	73½	200 do	95⅝
100 do...s5	72	100 do...b10	95½
400 do...b3	73⅛	1800 Chic. & N. W. R.	53⅜
500 do...s3	73	300 do	53⅞
600 Reading R.	96¼	200 do...b3	53⅜
2600 do	96⅛	1200 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63⅞
1100 do	96	100 do...b10	64
600 do...s3	96⅛	300 do...b3	64
200 do...b10	96½	300 do...s3	63⅞
500 do...b3	96¼	100 P., F. W. & C...s30	97⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at those dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$720,639
Increase in Specie	917,980
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	1,211,288
Decrease in Deposits	106,956
Increase in Circulation	64,463

	Nov. 17, 1866.	Nov. 16, 1867.	Nov. 9, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital..	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital..	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	273,338,390	248,439,814	247,719,175
Gold and Gold Notes	15,511,124	13,374,964	12,816,984
Other L. Tend'r	66,120,361	54,329,650	55,540,883
Deposits	221,892,570	177,742,853	177,849,809
Circulation	31,283,502	34,134,366	34,069,903
In Sub-Tres'y..	96,367,976	110,295,076	105,430,587

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$868,454	Citizens'	$131,924
Merchants'	885,798	Market	581,986
Mechanics'	587,500	St. Nicholas	751,751
Union	492,881	Shoe & Leather	946,226
Phenix	290,685	Continental	564,586
Tradesmen's	797,957	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,503	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	498,416	Atlantic	98,552
Butchers & D.	260,700	Importers'	501,182
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	998,740
Leather	267,426	M. Association	308,617
Seventh Ward	178,692	Grocers'	77,600
State	828,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	993,102	Fourth	2,963,808
Commerce	5,978,535	Central	1,694,250
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	797,520	Ninth	939,260
Mercantile	481,472	First	446,713
Pacific	139,857	Third	796,302
Republic	858,759	N. Y. Exchange	268,759
Chatham	132,130	Tenth	903,400
North America	333,000	N. Currency	90,000
Hanover	290,699	Bowery	225,000
Irving	193,530	Eighth	249,200
Metropolitan	2,182,983		

Total 49 National Banks	$34,069,718
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	64,648
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 16	$34,134,366
On previous report, Nov. 9	34,069,903
Increase in circulation	$64,463

The Bank Statement indicates a steady movement in Loans and Deposits, and also a steady average of lawful Money reserve, Greenbacks falling off about $1,200,000 and Gold Notes increasing $900,000. The Money market to-day is fairly active at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on call Loan, upon Stock collateral, with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. where balances are voluntarily left on Government Security.

The Gold Room declined to 139⅞ this morning; subsequently recovered to 140¼, and again fell off to 139⅞@139⅞ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is easy, and 5@6 ₱ cent. Interest is paid for carrying over balances. The Treasury Office was a moderate seller to-day, and as the bulk of the November Gold Interest has now been paid out, we presume that the Office will be disposed to sell its daily Customs receipts henceforth to the close of the month at about 140 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were rather firm to-day, in anticipation of the Boston steamer mail, on the basis of 109¼ ₱ cent. for 60 days on London, and 109⅞ ₱ cent. for short sight Bills.

The Public Funds were dull in demand, but the prices of Saturday were well supported, except for the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Coupon Bonds which fell off to 102⅛ ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway market was feverish through the forenoon, and prices a fraction off at the later Boards. Business was altogether less active than through the closing days of last week, and the temper of the market late in the day was bearish, through the combinations in Erie and Northwest, and the buyers of New-York Central appeared pretty confident, and, by sympathy, the other New-York and Western Stocks were indisposed to yield materially from the best rates of Saturday. On the Miscellaneous list prices were generally firm; the exception being Canton Stock, which fell back 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the extreme advance of last week. The Merchants' Union Express was active and the sales up 34⅛ ₱ cent. Late in the day the old Express Companies were rather lower on American and United States. Last sales of the Adams Company 72⅞ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail improved to 135⅛, and Atlantic Mail to 117½ ₱ cent. The Border State Bonds were higher on Missouris and North Carolinas. Tennessees, new, lost part of Saturday's advance.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building and on Broad-street, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., as compared with Saturday night. The Railway market was heavy; the Foreign Exchanges less firm than in the forenoon, and Gold down to 139½.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅛	Missouris	95	95¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¼	108¼	Northwest	54⅛	54⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	N. West Pref.	65⅜	65¾
N. Y. Central	11[illegible]	113⅝	Rock Island	96⅝	95½
Erie	73¾	72⅞	Fort Wayne	98	97½
Hudson	126	125½	W. U. Telegraph	31⅛	31
Reading	97⅛	96⅛	St. Paul Pref.	62	61
Mich. Southern	81¼	79¾	Pacific Mail	134⅛	135¼
Pittsburgh	84	83	American Gold	140	139½
Tenn. 6s, new	64½	64⅛	Bills on London	109¼	109¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	140	5-20 cou., 1867	107¾
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	112⅞	5 ₱ ct. reg. 1871	116⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅛	5 ₱ cent., coup, 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅞	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	108½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108¼	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	111½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	10[illegible]⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	107½	7 3-10 3d series	105¼
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 187[illegible]	101	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¼	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	66¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee new bds	64⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 187[illegible]	10[illegible]¼	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	60
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 187[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 18[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	[illegible]	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53½
Illinois reg., 186[illegible]	101	Missouri 6s	94⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	95
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Ocean	103
Manhattan	136	American Exchange	110¼
Mechanics'	120	Bank of North Am'a	108
Union	113	Metropolitan	130
America	140	Market	117
City	204	Nassau	104½
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	111
National	107½	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	104½
State of New-York	107	Central National	103½
Commerce	115⅝	Fourth National	105¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93½	Lack. & West'n. bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'.n	86½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76½
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Mich. Cen. 1st M. '83, '82	108	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	93½
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	83¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	81½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	81½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	93	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge.	63¼

The annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Company will take place day after to-morrow, Wednesday, Nov. 20, for the election of a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year. There is an unusual degree of feeling between the friends of the present Board and the Opposition ticket, and the result, at present, seems extremely doubtful. The old Board, we learn, have taken the ground to-day that they will furnish no answers to the questions of the Committee of Stockholders, presumed to be named by the Opposition, until *after* the election, and this has added to the excitement of the contest.

The following letter is from the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of Oct. 21, asking my opinion as to the liability of National Banks for special deposits of miscellaneous valuables, received without hire, for safe keeping.

I reply generally—

1. That National Banks transcend their powers under the act of Congress when they receive anything on deposit except money, unless it shall be as collateral security for money loaned, which may be regarded as an "incidental power necessary to carry on the business of banking by loaning money on personal security."

2. That if National Banks do receive special deposits of miscellaneous valuables, the fact that in so doing they transcend the powers under the act will not relieve them from any liability incurred by the receipt of such specie deposits.

3. The degree of liability incurred or assumed will be governed by the circumstances of the case and by the law of bailments; but that there is a liability of some sort, or in certain contingencies, cannot be questioned.

4. If the value of such special deposits exceeds the capital of the bank, the excess would be in violation of the provisions of section 30 of the National Currency Act, which says: "That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable (directly or indirectly) to an amount exceeding the amount of capital stock at such time actually paid in, * * * except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First—On account of its notes of circulation.

Second—On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association.

I am well aware that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for National Banks to avoid receiving special deposits of this character; but I regard the practice as one liable to very great abuse, and one of great danger to banks. Instances have already repeatedly occurred of the embezzlement of such deposits by bank officers, and a case is now pending where there is no doubt but that the bank will be obliged to make good a considerable amount of securities so deposited, which had been appropriated by its President.

It seems to me, therefore, that not only bank officers, but directors and stockholders, should act understandingly upon this subject, in order that the practice may at least be confined to its narrowest possible limits; and so far as it is permitted at all, that it should be surrounded by the most efficient checks and safeguards that can be devised.

Very respectfully,
H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

H. A. WILLIS, Esq., Cashier Rollstone National Bank, Fitchburgh, Mass.

The Montreal *Gazette* says of the trade of Canada:

We have reason to believe that the amount of customs duty collected during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1867, in the former Province of Canada, amounted to $7,023,327, as compared with $7,330,274 during the same period last year. We also understand that the total value of the imports amount to $59,648,987 in 1867, as against $53,802,319 in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1866. The value of the free goods imported in 1865-6 amounted to $20,527,043, and in 1866-7 to $23,292,238.

The following comparative table for the two fiscal years indicates the countries the goods were imported from, total values being in each case given:

	1865—6.	1866—7.
Great Britain	$28,994,530	$34,260,509
British North America	857,[illegible]92	1,108,373
British West Indies	105,660	137,802
United States	20,424,692	20,272,907
France	1,215,090	1,174,844
Germany	393,810	383,401
Other Foreign Countries	1,810,615	1,711,151
Total	$53,802,319	$59,648,987

The following further table will show the direction of our exports during the same periods:

	1865—6.	1866—7.
Great Britain	$12,981,641	$14,962,504
British North America	1,571,116	3,549,197
West Indies	63,993	53,815
United States	34,770,261	25,583,800
France	116,332	266,987
Germany	52,795	29,344
Other countries	700,714	624,572
Total	$50,256,852	$45,070,219

There is a falling off of about five millions and a quarter in the export trade of the old Province during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous one; but, on the other hand, there is a decided gain over the operations of 1864-65, in which fiscal year the exports of Canadian produce only amounted to a gross total of $30,607,919.

The effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty may be inferred from the following comparative statement of the value of the exports, (including coin and bullion,) to the United States for the past three fiscal years:

1864-65	$22,939,691
1865-66	37,770,261
1866-67	25,583,800

It may be still further inferred by its effect on the articles exported in 1865-6 and 1866-7. Their total values were as follows:

	1865-6.	1866-7.
Produce of the mine	$222,611	$2[illegible]3,327
Produce of the fisheries	171,908	115,767
Produce of the forest	6,461,015	6,831,252
Animals and their products	11,184,741	3,686,191
Agricultural products	13,298,008	11,135,227
Manufactures	604,335	449,391
Other articles	645,025	347,929

The movement of coin and bullion between the two countries was as follows:

	1865-6.	1866-7.
Import	$5,181,858	$6,211,742
Export	2,182,618	2,404,384
Remaining in the country	$2,999,240	$3,807,368

Most of this may be taken to be silver.

The import of coin from, and export to, Great Britain is also assuming considerable proportions. It was as follows:

	1865-6.	1866-7.
Import	$9,931	$199,540
Export	214,973	511,659

The following recapitulation of the value of exports will conclude our extracts for the present:

	1865-6.	1866-7.
Exports from Quebec	$9,029,829	$8,862,570
Exports from Montreal	6,831,635	8,104,622
Exports from Gaspe and outports	886,360	436,733
Exports from Rimouski	37,889	44,820
Exports from New-Carlisle	1,587	294,076
Total from sea ports	$16,787,310	$17,742,821
Total from inland ports	33,469,542	27,327,398
Total	$50,256,852	$45,070,219

Goods, not the produce of Canada, and "short returns" from inland ports, make up the difference between the above and the grand totals above given.

The Legal-Tender Question.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow the writer, through your columns, to make a suggestion to that part of the public who are now discussing the subject of a further issue by the Government of "legal-tender" notes?

First.—The right and power of the Government to make anything but "gold and silver" a legal tender, under any circumstances, has been very gravely questioned (to say the least) by the legal and judicial mind, as well as the public generally, in America.

Second.—The "Democratic" mind, whether legal, judicial, or popular, has almost universally condemned the issue of greenbacks already made, as a violation of the Constitution.

Third.—The "Republican" mind, both legal and judicial, has generally justified the present issue of "legal-tenders" only as a "war-measure," and has rested its legality upon the broad and safe basis of the right, duty and necessity of the nation preserving its own existence from extreme peril.

Fourth.—The question is confessedly a legal one, and as yet the ultimate arbiter of it (the Supreme Court of the United States) has left it undecided.

Fifth.—Now if I be correct thus far in my propositions I would like to ask by what "party," and upon what "necessity," a further issue of "legal tenders" can be justified? Again; if a new issue of greenbacks be now made, with no pretence of any necessity other than convenience to justify it, with its certain great wrong to the entire creditor class of the country, and its sure impoverishment of all those who are dependent on fixed incomes; is it even probable that the Supreme Court will sustain the validity of such new issue made in times of peace and general prosperity? If the new greenbacks were repudiated by the legal auspice of the nation, after they had gotten into circulation, the consequences might be appalling. Would it not be well to think of this before the fatal step be taken; and not let a familiarity with an equivocal thing blind us to its deformities?

Yours, &c., PAUL SIOGVOLK.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Stockholders' meeting on Saturday evening, 16th instant, desiring us to publish the reply of the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the questions presented to them, and to which they promised an answer this morning, we beg to submit the following, received at 2:30 P. M. this day.

The Committee regret very much that the officers of the Company *have not kept their promise*, and still persist in refusing any information to the stockholders.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Messrs. Oliver, Charlick, Thomas F. Mason, H. S. Camblos:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose you herewith an attested copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of this Company at their regular monthly meeting held this day, in relation to the questions proposed by you in your note of Saturday afternoon. I remain, yours truly,

LOUIS M. LANE,
President *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at the Company's office Monday, Nov. 18, 1867, viz.:

The President pro tem. having laid before the Board a correspondence between the officers of this Company and three shareholders, (two of whom do not appear as stockholders prior to the 30th ult.,) asking for partial information in regard to the affairs of the Company; therefore, it was on motion unanimously

Resolved, That the officers be instructed to DECLINE *furnishing the information asked for, inasmuch as it is the intention of this Board*, IF RE-ELECTED, to give the stockholders a full statement of the condition of this Company at an early day.

Attest: THEODORE T. JOHNSON.

In answer to which the following reply was returned the same day:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

Louis McLane, President pro tem., &c.:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of this date is received. We regret that you *have failed to keep the promise made* by your letter of 16th instant, and by Mr. Bellows in his of same date.

In alluding to the fact that one of the Committee had but recently become a stockholder, you must have overlooked *the grave fact that your leading Director, James M. Brown*, was not a stockholder until *twelve days ago*, and up to that time HAS ACTED AS A DIRECTOR WITHOUT BEING QUALIFIED.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servants,
OLIVER CHARLICK,
THOS. F. MASON,
H. S. CAMBLOS.

Committee of Stockholders of Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

Your Committee appointed at the meeting of Stockholders, held Saturday evening, Nov. 15 instant, for the purpose of recommending names for Directors to be supported at the ensuing election, beg leave to submit the following ticket:

CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
ABIEL A. LOW,
MOSES TAYLOR,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
SAMUEL G. WHEELER, JR.,
OLIVER CHARLICK,
GEORGE B. HARTSON,
ALLAN McLANE.

Each of these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Allan McLane, who is not in the country, has been consulted, and each has consented to the use of his name, and to serve as a Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing year, if elected.

In selecting these names we have endeavored to present a ticket which should *represent all interests*, and which could be supported by every stockholder, in full confidence *that no private or particular interest whatever can have control of the Company* under such a Board of Directors.

JAMES EMMOTT,
THOMAS F. MASON,
O. W. JOSLYN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	29	Barley, bushels	46,333
Flour, bbls.	21,433	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	7,484	Peas, bushels	7,400
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	188
Cornmeal, bags	600	Cut Meats, pkgs.	213
Wheat, bushels	113,811	Lard, pkgs.	44
Corn, bushels	84,385	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	927
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	260
Oats, bushels	105,157	Petroleum, bbls.	4,051

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $9@$9 25 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 37 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at steady rates. We quote: Java at 24¼c.@25¼c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18¾c.@20c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The earlier dealings to-day were on a restricted scale, and at prices rather more favorable to buyers. The principal holders, however, made no concessions to purchasers, as they were not eager to realize at the ruling figures. In the afternoon the demand revived vigorously, especially for shipment, and the market closed quite firmly. The inquiry was mainly for grades from Middling down, which were wanted for export. A rather better call was also noted from spinners. There was very little doing on speculative account. Middling Uplands closed strong at 18c., and Low Middlings do. at 17¾c. for straight lots ₱ lb. The aggregate sales were 4,021 bales, (including 3,246 bales to shippers, 675 bales to spinners and 100 bales to speculators,) against receipts of 4,607 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	18,410
Receipts preceding week	16,153
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	99,397
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	537,760
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,958
Exports since Sept. 1	49,212
Exports since Jan. 1	390,916
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	34,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	243,000
Receipts at all the ports' year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	83,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	145,000

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb.	15½	16	16½
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½
Low Middling	17¾	17¾	18
Middling	18	18¼	19@19½
Good Middling	20	21	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9; very poor to good extra State at $9 40@$9 85; good to choice extra State at $9 85@$10 25; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 00
Extra State	9 40@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 20@12 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 60@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $9 80@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 25 for Jersey, $6 50@$6 75 for Western, $6 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $7 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks at $11 75@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at $3 90@$4 30, as extremes, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in decidedly better demand to-day for home use, and shipment, and really desirable lots of Spring have advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,500 bushels, including choice Amber Spring at $2 33; No. 1 Spring at $2 27@$2 29, chiefly at $2 28, which rate was freely bid at the close for straight lots; No. 2 Spring at $2 23@$2 26, the latter rate for strictly prime; No. 3 Spring at $2 16@$2 18; No. 2 and 3 mixed at $2 20@$2 22; White State at $2 95; and Amber State at $2 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36½ for common to choice Mixed Western, afloat; $1 33½@$1 35 for do. in store, and $1 33@$1 33½ for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye has been in fair request and held more firmly; 7,500 bushels Canadian sold on private terms. Barley has been in more demand at about steady prices. Sales 36,500 bushels at $1 55@$1 61 for Canada, and $1 41 for State (two-rowed) ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats opened briskly at decidedly higher prices, but closed tamely and much less buoyantly. We quote Western afloat at 80c.@81½c. ₱ bushel. A lot in store was sold as high as 83c., but with the advantage of a month's storage paid. At the close buyers would not bid over 80c., in store, ₱ bushel. The demand to-day was mainly speculative, as it has been almost invariably for many weeks. The aggregate sales to-day were 84,000 bushels.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Nov. 18, 1867.

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	1,365,320	Malt	52,155
Corn	2,073,783	Barley	363,798
Oats	2,931,168	Peas	20,104
Rye	171,764		

The Albany *Argus* gives the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in November, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	55,400	432,600	377,900	687,200
1867	28,700	891,900	396,100	394,700
	Dec. 26,700	Inc. 459,300	Inc. 18,300	Dec. 282,500

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	316,800	4,811,400	23,923,900	4,746,600
1867	359,800	7,945,900	14,978,600	3,021,100
	Inc. 43,000	Inc. 3,134,500	Dec. 8,945,300	Dec. 1,725,600

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1	May 6.
Flour barrels	750,700	316 800	359,800
Wheat, bushels	7,908,900	4,811 400	7,945,000
Corn, bushels	15,709,100	23,923,900	14,978,000
Barley, bushels	3,407,000	4 746,600	3,021,100
Oats, bushels	8,878,500	8 604 100	7,682,100
Rye, bushels	864,400	1,042,600	811,500
Malt, bushels	456,700	371,200	263,100
Beef, bbls.	8,563	100	480
Pork, bbls.	15,100	22	898
Bacon, lbs.	1,273,100	......	34,400
Butter, lbs.	585,800	716,800	426,100
Lard, lbs.	1,904,600	106,300	1,169,000
Cheese, lbs.	12,358,700	5,654,400	3,962,400
Wool, lbs.	554,800	457,700	351,800

HAY—North River continues in good demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at full prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $3 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Has been in request at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, and prime has been quoted firm, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 52c.@55c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 30@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 08 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light demand at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 25c.@28c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, to-day, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of only 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $20 87@$21 06 for Western Mess, closing at $21 cash; $21 for Prime Mess, and $18 75@$19 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@10c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been in limited demand; buyers and sellers disagreeing widely about prices; sales 60 boxes City at 12¾c. for short clear, and 12½c. for short rib; also, 12c. for 15,000 lbs. of the latter, in bulk, ₱ lb. Lard has been quiet but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 560 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅝c.@13⅞c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been quiet at 8⅞c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $26 50@$29 50 for poor to prime; sales 120 bbls. Butter continues in request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is very slow of sale at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15¼ @16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been inactive at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last, 710 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅝c.@13⅛c., and 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14⅛c.@16⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 138,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; 46,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12⅝c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at previous prices.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 135,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 8¼d.@9d., by sail, and 10½d.@11d., by steamer; 21,000 bushels Peas, by sail, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb. For Antwerp, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 10d., in bags, ₱ bushel.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 18.

21st-st., n. s., 150 feet e. of 8th-av., h. l. 16x98	$7,500
30th-st., n. s., 250 feet w. of 6th-av., 2 l. 35x98	11,7[illegible]0
78th-st., n. s., 225 feet e. of 2d-av., 25x102	2,075
Canal-st., s. e. c. Orchard-st., 16x46	1,250
45th-st., s. s., 125 feet w. of Lexington-av., h. l. 16x100	21,000
82d-st., s. s., 250 feet e. of 2d-av., h. l., 25x102	7,000
36th-st., s. e. c. 7th-av., h. l., 19x61	100
128th-st., n. e. c. 7th-av., 4 l., 100x99	14,000
55th-st., s. s., 250 feet e. 2d-av., h. l., 25x100	14,250
44th-st., s. s., 100 feet e. 2d-av., 6 l., 150x100	10,100
13th-st., n. e. s., 510 feet n.w. 2d-av., 17x103	13,500
West-st., e. s., Nos. 173 and 174, 2 l., 53x98	64,000
30th-st., s. s., 42 feet e. Lexington-av., h. l., 24x99	11,000
6th-st., s. side, 209 feet w. av. C. 21x97	8,200
85th-st., n. e. c. 11th-av., 6 l., 150x102	12,000
3d st., s. w. s., No. 64, 18x101	11,500
East 22d-st., No. 206, 24x98 } East 22d-st., No. 226 }	nominal.
49th-st., s. e. c. 6th-av., 23x60	24,000
3d-av., w. s., 25x100	1,775
52d-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. 9th-av., 20x100	3,250
50th-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. 1st-av., h. l. 19x100	15,125
Watts-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. Varick-st., h. l. 24x82	5,750
20th-st., s. s., 413 ft. w. 5th-av., h. l., 23x92	35,000

Leases.

Catharine-st., No. 66, 5 yrs.	3,500
Broadway, No. 722, 10 yrs. 5 mos.	5,500
8th-av., No. 477, 5 yrs.	1,[illegible]
47th-st., n. s., 95 e. 3d-av., 10 yrs.	1,[illegible]
7th-av., w. s., 25 s. 59th-st., 7 ls., 21 yrs. 3 mos.	3,125
29th-st. s. s., 21 yrs.	350
Broadway, No. 401, 1st floor, 2 yrs. 6 mos.	8,000

BROOKLYN, NOV. 18.

Herkimer-st., s. s., 345 e. Troy-av. 20x98	$3,750
11th-st., n. s., 75 e. 3d-av. 20x100	4,350
Marshall-st., s. s., 146 e. Smith-st., 21.4x100	5,[illegible]
Ewen-st., n. s., 75 n. Stagg-st., 25x100	8,600
Montrose-av., s. s., 75 w. Morrell-st., 25x100	1,600
16th-st., n. s., 294 e. 3d-av., 18x90	3,200
Atlantic-st., n. e. s., 175 e. Smith-st., 25x90	13,[illegible]
Carlton-av., e. s., 253 n. DeKalb-av., 50x151	13,000
Houston-st., w. s., 170 s. DeKalb-av., 50x190	25,000
Colyer-st., s. s., 175 e. Wash-st., 50x100	9,000
Kent-st., s. s., 347 e. Franklin-st., 20.10x95	12,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 128 n. DeKalb-av., 2x73	12,120
Fulton-av., s. s., 355 e. Grant-av., 138x212	37,000
5th-st., e. s., 69 South 4th-st., 23x98	15,000
Sands-st., s. s. 45 e. Jay-st., 18.4x111	15,700
11th-st. n. s., 154 e. 6th-av., 14.2x62	1,800
Buffalo-av., n. s., 28 s. Baltic-st., 25x100	200
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 81 w. Smith-st., 22x55	1,700
Scholes-st., s. s., 100 w. Graham-av., 50x100	10,800
Gowanus Cl., w. s., 25 s. Sackett-st., 50x105	5,000
Gold-st., w. s., 201 n. Tillary-st., 20x70	4,150
Madison-st., s. w. c. Howard-av., 25x200 } Madison-st., s. s., 375 w. Howard-av., 25x200 }	1,325
Willoughby-av., s. s., 80 e. Ryerson-st., 20x90	700
Union-st., n. e. s., 420 s. e. Hoyt-st., 125x16.8	3,300
Hewes-st., n. e. c. Myrtle-av., 20x100	1,050
44th-st., s. w. s., 272 s. e. 3d-av., 40x100	400
State-st., s. s., 55 e. Nevins-st., 19x90	5,150

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence. No. 42 5th-av.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, four lots in Circle 17,168@17,171, most desirably located in new ground back of Battle Hill; highest elevation in the Cemetery and commanding view. Address Box No. 2,321 Post-office, New-York.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE CO. Also, roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 12th day of November, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES M. HINMAN, formerly of the firm of A. Thomas & Co., of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 19, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.

JOHN A. TWEEDY,
Assignee of Nathan Samuels.

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, Young, Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Lemngwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, ADAM AND EVE; OR, THE SAILOR'S DREAM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. De Cordova's Humorous Lecture—THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE—JILKS VS. JILKS.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Hon. Charles Sumner's Address—ARE WE A NATION.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Chambers assembled yesterday. The Emperor NAPOLEON, in his opening address, affirmed that there was no longer any objection to German unity and consolidation on the part of the French Government.

CHAS. HALE, Esq., Consul-General for the United States at Alexandria, has induced the Viceroy of Egypt to issue a decree permitting the return of the American missionaries and the native Christian converts, who had been exiled from that country.

The Royal mail steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool Nov. 9 and Queenstown Nov. 10, reached Halifax yesterday, *en route* to Boston. Her mails will be at hand in this City to-morrow.

GENERAL.

The body of MAXIMILIAN has, according to late advices, been delivered to Admiral TEGETHOFF. Prince SALM SALM has been liberated and has reached Havana, together with Baron MAGNUS and M. ELOIN.

The British Colonial Office not having received any particulars of the alleged sinking of the Island of Tortola, in answer to telegrams demanding information of officials in the West Indies, the story is generally discredited, or at least looked upon as much exaggerated. No particulars have been received by the British Consul in Havana. A private letter from Tortola, written on Nov. 1 and received in this City, has a brief reference to the hurricane which swept over the island on the 29th of October, but makes no mention of any general loss of life. The writer states, however, that the family of SINCLAIR BRYANT, resident magistrate at "Roadtown," as the settlement at the harbor is called, were drowned, and also that during the storm a fearful fire broke out, which destroyed many of the houses.

The Convention elections in North and South Carolina commence to-day. The polls remain open two days. The number of registered voters in North Carolina is 103,060 whites and 71,657 blacks. In South Carolina the number registered is 45,751 whites and 79,535 blacks. The Charleston *Mercury* declares that inasmuch as the whites cannot possibly control the election, it is the duty of every South Carolinian to absent himself from the polls, and treat the election as they intend to make it—as a nullity.

Gen. MOWER has again removed Sheriff HAYS, of New-Orleans, and appointed Dr. GEO. W. AVERY in his place. The reason for the removal is the alleged obstruction which Mr. HAYS has thrown in the way of reconstruction. The same order removes R. P. OBBORKE, Clerk of the District Court, for malfeasance in office, and appoints R. L. SHELLEY to the vacancy. The New-Orleans papers denounce the removals and the appointees in unmeasured terms.

An accident occurred last evening to the midnight express train on the New-Haven road, when near Stamford, Conn. Some obstruction on the track threw the rear car from the rails, and the car was completely wrecked. Several of the passengers received slight injuries, but fortunately none were of a fatal character. The train was delayed about one hour, when the obstructions were removed and the train reached this City in safety, minus one passenger car.

The State of California recently brought suit to recover from the steamship *Moses Taylor* forfeitures amounting to $760,000, for failure to comply with the requirements of the State Stamp Act, which demands that to each passenger-ticket sold shall be affixed a stamp. The case was decided on Saturday in favor of the *Moses Taylor*, Judge SAWYER pronouncing the Stamp Act unconstitutional.

JAMES E. SHEPARD, who deliberately and in a most brutal manner murdered his young wife at Worcester, Mass., a few days since, was captured yesterday at Canterbury, Conn. He will be at once returned to Worcester for trial.

The Constitutional Convention met last evening, but adjourned without having transacted any business.

The statue of EDWARD EVERETT, by STORY, was unveiled in the public garden at Boston, yesterday. In consequence of the death of Gov. ANDREW, who was to have delivered an oration on the occasion, the Committee dispensed with all public ceremonies.

LOCAL.

The interesting and important case of BIRD, &c., *vs.* the steamboat *Josephine* was on argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. This action involves the question as to whether the United States Court in Admiralty has the exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings to enforce liens for supplies to merchant vessels duly enrolled at this port. The Court reserved its decision.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday resolutions were offered directing the Street Commissioner to remove all obstructions on Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River; and giving the National Gas Light Company the privilege of laying gas mains in the streets of the City for fifty years. Both resolutions were referred to Committees.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted an ordinance for the better protection of passengers on ferries.

Deputy Marshal A. B. NEWCOMB was again before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, for further examination on a charge of bribery. Col. WM. P. WOOD, of the Secret Service Department, was examined for the prosecution, after which the case was adjourned until Saturday.

THOMAS CASSIDY, a barkeeper in a saloon corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street, stabbed a man named JAMES DEGRAU, at 4 A. M. yesterday. CASSIDY was with some difficulty arrested. The wounded man is in a critical condition.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER delivered a lecture last evening, at Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND's Church in Twenty-third-street, entitled "What I saw in Europe, and how it appeared to me."

THOS. WELCH, convicted of the murder of TORMEY in Newark, N. J., on July 4 last, was sentenced yesterday by Judge DEPUE to be hanged on Thursday, Jan 2, 1868.

Mr. MOSES J. MOSES, aged 70, book-keeper in the New-York County Bank, committed suicide by cutting his throat yesterday morning at his residence in Hudson City, N. J.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING has acceped the nomination for Mayor.

Flour was dull, heavy and a trifle lower yesterday, while Wheat and Oats were active and dearer, and Corn in fair request and firm. Cotton closed rather buoyantly on a much improved demand. Provisions, Groceries and Petroleum were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were more extensive, chiefly of breadstuffs and cotton, for British ports.

On account of cool weather and a light supply of beef cattle, trade was more active yesterday at the National Yards, One Hundreth-street. Fair beef cattle found a ready sale at ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. more than the same quality brought last week. Only a few extra fed beeves were offered, which brought ½c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common and rough steers, three years old, were sold for $70@$75 ℔ head, or for about 12c. ℔ lb., net weight. Good beef cattle 15c.@16c. ℔ lb. The poorest lots were sold for 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., net weight. The receipts of sheep are heavy. At the yards on Fortieth-street 18,025 have been received for the weekly supply. Fair mutton sheep are in excellent request, with quick sales, at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Large numbers of the offerings are thin and poor, worth only 3c.@4c. ℔ lb. Some droves were sold by the head at $2 50@$3 each. Lambs bring only a trifle more than old sheep, as most of them are now quite thin. The supply of live hogs is light. The demand for prime hogs was quite active yesterday at 7½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Fair to good hogs 6⅞c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Common light and rough prime 6½c.@6⅞c. ℔ lb., live weight. The prospect was that the yards would be cleared before night.

Congress and its Work—What the Country Needs.

A couple of days, and Congress will resume its talk. Nobody seems to expect much more than talk during the brief remainder of the session begun in Spring. Impeachment and other exciting topics are the expected subjects of debate, and we know in advance nearly all that will be said, *pro* and *con*, in regard to them. They are all political and of the tinge called extreme, and the only probable benefit accruing from their reproduction will be the light thrown upon the present temper and purposes of the majority. As a practical question, impeachment may be considered dead, but it will doubtless be the theme of days and nights of wordy warfare, the character of which will partially indicate the complexion and chances of the next session. If in no other respect, the interval between the assembling this week and the commencement of the regular meeting may thus be made useful. It will be satisfactory to know at the outset what and how deep is the impression produced upon the Congressional mind by recent occurrences. Nothing can be imagined better calculated to develop the prevailing tone than the class of questions to which impeachment belongs; and from the character of the start we shall be able to form some estimate of the probabilities of the next few months.

If we were not familiar with the exact degree of trustworthiness which attaches to the average of Washington gossip, we should discourage hopeful anticipations. The uniform tenor of tidings vouchsafed to us from the capital points to a ceaseless and determined struggle of partisanship for the mastery. The talk is almost exclusively political. The South and the President's action are held up as the only themes to be considered; while the zeal with which every knot of politicians plot and plan in connection with the Presidency, reveals the grand controlling motive of those who undertake to manufacture Washington opinion.

And yet it is not easy to believe that Congress is so unmindful of the signs of the times, and of the wants of the country, as to expend its energies on partisan objects, to the neglect of broader and more practical questions. If impeachment must come up again—and we suppose it must—we are not to conclude that weeks and months are to be devoted to its discussion. Let us have the report of the Judiciary Committee at once, and yea or nay from the House, without waste of time. There is no decent pretext for delay and debate that cannot possibly affect the result, but which will affect business interests most prejudicially. The same is true of other disturbing measures that are said to be forthcoming. All schemes for forcing theories upon the Middle and Northern States, for reopening the question of penalties for the South, or for otherwise setting forth the desires of an extreme faction are an unmixed evil, which the Republican Party cannot afford to tolerate. Admitting that no means exist of excluding these projects, at least power remains to render them comparatively harmless. It is not enough to withhold from them support; they should be summarily squelched, without debate, and with no more delay than the forms of Congress necessitate. Under violent management, the House has become familiar with "the previous question" as a contrivance for stifling debate; for once, let it be employed legitimately—as a means of putting an end to irritation and intrigue by quickly crushing the schemes in which they originate. The Republican majority owe this course to their party not less than to the country, and the neglect of it will bring trouble to both.

The thoughts of the country just now centre upon material rather than upon political questions. It has no sympathy with President-makers, and no patience with the mischief-mongers who would provoke continual ferment. At the proper time it will expect some reconsideration of the working of reconstruction, as exemplified in the doings of the Conventions, but until that time arrives there will be little fondness for agitation on the subject. Why, we need hardly tell. The depression of the industry and commerce of the country suggests a ready explanation. The people are impressed with sterner realities than Mr. SUMNER's attempts to render them a nation, or than Mr. STEVENS' methods of evolving loyal unity out of hate and antagonism. "How to make ends meet" is the problem which the great body of the community are striving to solve, and they look to Congress to hasten its solution.

We fear that the unwillingness of Jupiter to help the wagoner was not greater than the inability of Congress to do a tithe of what is expected from it. The tendency to rely too much upon legislation is one of the worst symptoms of the day, though, perhaps, one not wholly unnatural in view of much that Congress has attempted. For by no legerdemain of law is it possible to render the transition from the feverish excitement of war other than unpleasant. The dull times are not a consequence of the sins of Congress, nor are the hard times which yet must come in any manner contingent upon its action. Charlatans may prescribe prohibitory duties or more currency as a sovereign remedy for depression, but their nostrums would make things worse, not better. They might stimulate for a moment, but the inevitable reaction would render the condition of trade worse than ever. There is no escape from the penalties of blunders perpetrated amid the hurry of conflict.

But the inability of Congress to fulfil all expectations does not relieve it from the duty of affording succor wherever it is feasible. The injury inflicted by the present system of taxation may be almost entirely averted if Congress will eschew the delusion it has cherished in regard to the reduction of the debt. The fact to be recognized as the starting-point in any effort to mitigate the evils of taxation, is the exhaustion and ruin which the system in force entails upon all branches of industry and commerce. The desirableness of liquidating debt none denies. But the process presupposes the restoration of trade to a condition of prosperity equal to the maintenance of burdens imposed for the purpose. Unfortunately, the supposition is not warranted by circumstances, and, therefore, its application by the debt-reducing advocates is disastrous. This mistake should be arrested, since, under the guise of promoting public credit it saps the foundation on which alone credit can rest.

The point to be aimed at is the greatest possible abatement of taxation compatible with the requirements of the Government. Let every dollar that is not wanted for current expenses be stricken off the load borne by the country in the shape of taxes. Instead of crippling consumption by extravagant tariff rates, let native industry be "protected" by the abolition of internal revenue duties upon its varied developments. The absurdity of aiding by high duties on one hand, and crushing by cumulative taxation on the other, is too flagrant to be perpetuated. The schedule of taxes, whether internal or customs, should be so revised that taxation shall be concentrated on few objects easily reached; while the necessaries of life should be relieved altogether. A bold hand is necessary to begin the work, but it presents no insuperable obstacle, if the aim be to simplify and abolish. Nor are the exigencies of the Government a hindrance to reductions that would afford immediate and large relief, provided only the frauds which now neutralize taxation on certain articles be prevented by a more vigorous administration of the laws.

When Congress shall have done its duty in the matter of taxation, it will find opportunities for the display of the same practical qualities in relation to the currency. A combined and vigorous attempt in the direction of additional inflation may be expected. The lusty West is so loud in its demands for more money as a cure for business ills, that much firmness and good sense will be called for at the hands of those who would discard the prescriptions of the currency quacks. Our own judgment has been in favor of steady but moderate contraction, and we should desire its continuance, if it were possible. We must confess, however, that we deem further contraction impossible at present; not because the volume of currency is not still in excess of the wants of commerce, but because public opinion is well nigh universally against persistence in the policy of retiring greenbacks. The conviction prevails that the uncertainty which embarrasses all interests is aggravated by the power of contraction which the law confers; and though we think the conviction erroneous, we are persuaded that more is risked than gained by resistance to it. The alternative, as it seems to us, is between the stoppage of contraction at its present point, leaving what has been effected untouched, and further issues of paper. And, therefore, we trust that the safer and more moderate position will not be perilled by a hopeless endeavor to uphold the present policy. The business interests of this City are overwhelmingly against the Western plan of inflation, but they are not less earnest in their desire for a pause in the work of contraction; and we see no safety except in compromise.

The City Election.

The Newburgh *Journal* says:

"The chances for success for a Republican candidate for Mayor are remote. In fact, we cannot, with literal exactness, say *that there are any chances in the matter*. But this circumstance will (or ought to) enable the Republicans to *nominate* a good and popular candidate for Mayor. They can easily nominate a man *to vote for whom would be an honor*. This course seems to be demanded by the interests alike of the City and the party, and those who advise a contrary course are either lacking in judgment, or they design to use the Republican Party for picking some Democratic 'chestnuts' out of the fire."

Our country contemporary will see before the game is played out, which class of Republicans it is that use the party to pick Democratic chestnuts out of the fire,—and what kind of chestnuts are to be thereby rescued from the roasting they deserve. The *Journal* concedes that the Republicans have not the slightest chance of electing their candidate, but they *can* nominate a "good and popular man." That they have done; and what good will it do them? They are to be content, it seems, with the *honor* of voting for him. But they have enough of that honor already. A particular class of Republicans are always ready to nominate "good" men—for whom it is an "honor" to vote—when there is not the ghost of a chance to elect them. When there is, they are usually careful to select their candidates from their own ring.

The object of voting, especially in this City, is not to get "honor," but to get decent men in office. No amount of honor will make Mr. DARLING Mayor; and all the votes that may be given to him will be thrown away. There is not a man of common sense, of any party, who doubts that either WOOD or HOFFMAN will be Mayor; and Republicans can decide which it shall be. *That is all they can do.* They cannot gain any "honor" for themselves, nor do any good to the City, by standing aloof and taking no part in the contest. It may be amusing to them as partisans to see an active fight going on in the ranks of their opponents; but they can hardly pretend to be without any interest as *citizens* in the result. They owe it to themselves to make their influence felt. Those of them who agree with the *Tribune*, that WOOD's election would be preferable to HOFFMAN's, and who put faith in the *Tribune's* hints that WOOD, being utterly unprincipled and unreliable, may cheat the scoundrels whose special representative he is, and "turn out a first-class Reform Mayor after all," will probably vote for him. Those who do not yield full faith to these assurances, and who do not care to see such a man as they know WOOD to be, again at the head of our City Government, ought certainly to take the most direct and effective means to keep him out.

The *Tribune* menaces those Republicans who may not vote for DARLING with the responsibility of defeating him. This is idle. There are not Republican votes enough in this City to come within ten thousand of electing him even if he should get every one. The *Tribune* knows this,—and all the chaff it can throw into the eyes of the public between now and election day, will not blind them to that fact. As we have said repeatedly, there is no man in the City we should more heartily support than DARLING if there were the slightest possibility of electing him. HOFFMAN is by no means such a man as we would make Mayor if we had the power to elect a better one. But he is the best we can get *this time*. And the *Tribune*, in saying that he is no better, no more honest, no more upright in his administration than FERNANDO WOOD, contradicts what it has said of WOOD a thousand times and what it knows to be true.

Internal Revenue Suits—Decoy Letters.

Two decisions in the United States Courts, which we publish this morning, will be found of interest. The one is to the effect that a person who is aggrieved by the action of a Collector of Internal Revenue, may have his suit against the Collector to recover back money illegally exacted, although it has been paid to the Collector and by him paid over to the Government, provided the party aggrieved made the proper protest in time.

This is important for all of us, because under the internal revenue laws there is hardly any one who may not find a tax laid upon him whose justice under the law he desires to question; and if the rule were established that the payment of the tax was a bar to a suit, no one could test any question, except by the tedious and expensive process of an injunction to prevent the collection of the tax; and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether the law allows of injunctions of that kind. The Courts will surely need to be applied to oftentimes to judge between the citizen and the Government officers. This decision is favorable to such applications.

The other decision is a criminal case. A clerk in the Post-office, who had been guilty of embezzling letters containing money, and had been detected by means of a letter containing marked money, sought to escape punishment, not by showing his innocence, for there was no doubt of his guilt, but by the means of questions of law. He thought he ought to be discharged because the letter containing the marked money was not intended to go by post according to its address; but the Court did not sustain his counsel's view, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The sentence seems severe, being more than a year's imprisonment for every dollar that he procured by the special act of dishonesty of which he was convicted; but the severity is in the statute, which has made that the lightest sentence possible.

A good deal is said in such cases always about the immorality of such means as were used in this instance by the Government to detect the criminal, and the sympathy of the jury is always sought for the accused on account of the Government's having "put temptation in his way." But we hardly think the criticism is a fair one. The clerks in the Post-office Department must have money letters continually passing through their hands, and the sending through them a letter containing marked money is hardly to be called putting temptation in their way any more than it would be for a grocer to mark the money in his money drawer to which his clerk has daily access. If no worse means than that were ever used to discover criminals we should be nearer the mellennium than we are.

The Constitutional Convention.

A very general opinion seems to prevail, at least in this part of the State, that the Constitutional Convention, by its adjournment from the 24th of September to the 12th inst., has abdicated its powers, that all its proceedings since its reassembling have been illegal, and that since the promulgation of the opinion of Attorney-General MARTINDALE, denying the right of the Convention to disburse any more of the funds of the State on its account, no course remains for it but to adjourn *sine die*, or to some period distant enough in the future to permit the next Legislature to revive its powers by a supplementary act.

We are at a loss to perceive on what ground this belief is founded. While there may be room for differences of opinion as to the expediency of any further action by the Convention, there does not appear to be any good ground for questioning its powers.

The mistake appears to arise out of the notion that the Convention is the creation of the Legislature. This notion is entirely erroneous. The Convention derives its powers from the same source as the Legislature, namely, the Constitution of 1846, which still remains the fundamental law, and the paramount authority of the State. Section two of article thirteen of that instrument requires the people to vote at the election of 1866, and at the successive elections every twenty years thereafter, upon the question whether a Convention of Revision shall be held or not. If the people at any such election decide in favor of a Convention, the Legislature at its next session is directed "to provide by law for the election of delegates thereto." This is the sole power which the Legislature has in the premises. It has no more power to fix a date for the completion of the work of the Convention than it has to prescribe what the nature of that work shall be.

The Legislature of 1867, in the act providing for the election of delegates, did, by implication at least, order that the Convention should submit its proposed amendments, if it decided upon any, at the general election just past, but in this it seems clearly to have transcended its powers. If it had power to say that the Convention should complete its work in five months, it follows that it had equal power to fix for it a limit of five weeks, or even five days, which would be a palpable absurdity. The Convention once called and organized under the forms of the Constitution is the sole judge of the time necessary for its work, as well as of the methods of doing it.

The Legislature, as was very proper, went, in the act of 1867, beyond the strict requirements of the Constitution in making an appropriation for the payment of the *per diem* and other expenses of the Convention. It had a right in its discretion to do this or to refuse to do it. And it had a right to provide for the expenditures up to a certain period only. This, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, and we are advised of the Comptroller also, it did, and the term fixed expired on the 5th of November. Hence further payments will not be made under the law. The Legislature undoubtedly has the sole control of the funds of the State; but while its directions in this particular must govern the Comptroller, it has, in our judgment, no right to interfere with the powers of the Convention which, under the Constitution, seem to be without limit as to time.

The Corporation Counsel.

The letter from the Citizens' Association to Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the Corporation Counsel, which we publish in other columns this morning, will be found very lively reading by all who feel an interest in the economical administration of the City government, and by some who don't. It certainly constitutes, if correct in its statements and inferences, a very formidable indictment against the official to whom it is addressed. Taking up many of his public acts since his enterry into office, some twenty months ago, including the most trivial as well as the gravest, the Association subject them to a rigid scrutiny; and unless the facts elicited by their examination can be satisfactorily explained or justified, on grounds that do not appear in their letter, it will have to be admitted that Mr. O'GORMAN's administration of his office has fallen lamentably short of the pledges he gave when anxious to secure the indorsement of the very society which now charges him with abusing the privileges of his office.

We do not undertake to pass upon the correctness of the charges made by the Citizens' Association against the Corporation Counsel, but the mere fact that such charges can be made on respectable authority, and not be scouted by the whole community, strikingly illustrates the corruption of the City Government and the urgent necessity for thorough municipal reform. That this has been a matter of notoriety for a good many years, without leading to a change for the better, affords, it is true, a rather discouraging prospect for the advocates of such a reform; but all suffering citizens may be permitted to hope at least that, when it does come, it will be both thorough and permanent.

Female Labor.

With each decade the census report of the United States has been improved, until it has nearly reached perfection. The last one (that of 1860) is one of the most able as well as the most important documents issued from any of the departments of the Government. But there is one omission in the social statistics which we hope to see remedied in the next report: the proportion of female to male laborers in each branch of industry. Every year females are taking a more active and extended part in industrial enterprises, and the number, condition and wages of those at present employed in each branch of labor would at once deeply interest and astonish readers. In this City alone there are many thousands of women who support themselves by laboring at all sorts of trades. There are thirty-eight thousand more females than males in New-York, and thrice or four times that number are dependent on their own labor. It has been lately stated that not less than three thousand of these are engaged in the manufacture of hoop skirts alone. Of the one hundred and fifty thousand school-teachers in the United States over one hundred thousand are females. Many of the New-York establishments, like STEWART's and others, each employ eight hundred and one thousand women in manufacturing all sorts of articles of female dress. The census report cannot, of course, furnish the figures of wages paid, but these can be reached approximately if the numbers are given; and we suggest that the idea is worth the attention of the Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Newark *Courier*, in speaking of our Mayoralty election, says that "the TIMES prefers HOFFMAN because the *Tribune* advocates DARLING." This is a gross misrepresentation; or else it springs from an ignorance scarcely less culpable. It was long before Mr. DARLING was nominated, and before the *Tribune* had said a word on the subject, that the TIMES took the position it still holds. Judging by the result of the State canvass, in which the Republicans cast less than *one-fourth* of the whole vote, and were beaten almost two to one *by each wing* of the Democracy, we did not see the slightest chance of their electing a Mayor:—and it seemed their duty, therefore, instead of throwing away their votes to use them so as to prevent the election of FERNANDO WOOD. The *Tribune* takes the other ground, and *prefers* WOOD's election to HOFFMAN's. This is a matter mainly of taste,—to some extent, perhaps, one of interest. We see no reason for changing our opinion, in either particular. Mr. DARLING has accepted the nomination, and is sanguine enough to think he will be elected. We never heard of a man yet who was a good judge in his own case, and don't expect to find Mr. DARLING any exception to the general rule. It will be seen from his letter that he bases his hopes of success on the expectation that he will receive a large number of Democratic votes!

An amusing instance of political criticism occurs in a City paper which speaks of the order mustering Gen. SICKLES out of the service as showing "vindictiveness" on the part of the President. He is mustered out of the volunteer service only, as a matter of course; and inasmuch as he is the last but two of about three hundred officers who have all been mustered out before him, and as there is not, and has not been for months, a single volunteer regiment in the service, it is not easy to see why he should have been retained. He was left in that office, we presume, when the others were mustered out, in order to be able to take command of the Southern military district to which he was appointed:—but when he left that there was no shadow of excuse for retaining that rank any longer. He is still Colonel in the regular army.

We are having the usual cards of explanation about the shooting of POLLARD by the two relatives of Gov. WISE, in Baltimore, the other day. The WISES cheerfully admit that they were in Baltimore for the purpose of shooting POLLARD "at sight," and proceed to give a detailed account of the affair as if it were highly honorable to themselves and of vast importance to the whole world. Baltimore and the South generally ought to have outgrown this disgusting barbarism by this time. No community which tolerates it—which permits a man thus coolly to avow his intention of killing another "at sight" for a harsh criticism of his writings or his acts—can claim to rank as a civilized community. The braggart brutality which considers such an act proof of manliness and spirit, belongs to savages, not to the civilized and enlightened. We hope for their own credit, as well as for the credit of the country, that the authorities of Baltimore will bring the law to bear with deserved rigor upon such outrages upon decency and common sense.

The fair and patriotic Princess MAKESATOFF "wept audibly," we are told, "as the Russian flag went down" at Sitka. That flag sympathetically and stubbornly refused to descend, till four Russian sailors successively shinned up and pulled at it; and when it did come down, "caused a sensation in every heart;" in fine, "seven duels on paper occurred," adds the telegram, over the transfer of the Russian domains. But all this is nothing to the outburst of emotion wherewith CABRAL, the San Domingo President, discusses the proposed transfer to us of the Bay of Samana. "If a bad Dominican, aided by others, succeeded in taking the country by surprise, and infamously selling it, has not this been set aside by the blood of twenty thousand victims?" Surely, this is a very bad state of things—much worse than the "seven duels—on paper" which accompanied the greater transfer. It seems that they have been having a terrible pother, with "perfidious men" and with "filthy and infamous dungeons," not to speak of severe battles, over this same little Bay of Samana, to which most of our people have not yet given a thought. "Heroes of the Carcalia," of the "fields of Santome and of the Cauda," and "heroes of Capotillo" are requested by CABRAL to "point to his sword" while he declares, "and swears, if need be"—though that can be dispensed with—"that he will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of the country, and that before doing so, he would rather bury himself in the ruins of the Republic." By all means, we say, let him "bury himself." We would urge and insist on President CABRAL's burying himself and all the heroes aforesaid, rather than do anything so dreadful as to sell Samana. Had we ever thought he would have felt so very badly about it, we should have refrained from mentioning the subject. The howls of CABRAL are as piteous as the tears of the fair MAKESATOFF.

The whisky "rings," it is said, have for the moment transferred their attentions to Congress. Their special anxiety now is to prevent any such changes in the law as will give it a more stringent operation, and prevent the evasions out of which their profits have grown. We hope they will be defeated in this endeavor, as they have thus far in their other efforts to defraud the revenue. As we have before remarked, the amendment most needed to the law is one which will put a stop to bonding whisky for transportation. Let the tax be paid where and when the whisky is made;—*then* let it be transported wherever the owner chooses to take it. The West has opposed this change hitherto, as their manufacturers wish to postpone paying the tax until the whisky reaches the Eastern market. We think that Western members must by this time be convinced that private convenience in this matter must yield to public necessity.

We cautioned our readers the other day against giving full credit to the report that the Island of Tortola had been "submerged" and ten thousand people drowned. Such a disaster has never happened to any island, however small its elevation above the sea, within the knowledge of man; and there certainly seemed no sufficient evidence, in the brief telegram from Havana, which was the only authority in the case, for believing that it had happened now. We do not know the author of that dispatch, and cannot judge, therefore, of his claim to credit. But it seems that inquiries made from official quarters in the West India Islands, fail to elicit any confirmation of the story. We presume it will turn out to be without any substantial foundation.

The *Express* has curious notions of fair dealings in its relations with its contemporaries. We tried to show yesterday that a mere *party* victory in the coming Presidential election could not give to the sections lately at war the peace which the country needs,—because the contests and collisions of the past would inevitably enter into the public movements of the future. This, we urged, was equally true, no matter which of the two parties might prove successful. The *Express*, professing to give the "Spirit of the Press," refers to this article, and says that "the TIMES *admits* now that the *Republican Party* are utterly incompetent to make peace between North and South;" and then quotes just enough to sustain this one-sided half-statement, and therefore *mis*-statement, of our position. Cannot the *Express* afford to be fair and truthful in its representations of other journals? Or does it not care to be?

One of the Washington correspondents says that Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, fearing the Democrats will undertake forthwith to gerrymander that State so as to squeeze out an extra representative or two for the party by this process, intends to introduce a bill into Congress to prevent the redistricting of States "except at the regular times and in the regular way." The idea that such a bill would be offered is startling, but, perhaps, not intrinsically improbable. We think Mr. ASHLEY might be capable of it. We would not even question that he could offer it in the same lucid and legal technology just quoted. There are some gentlemen who fancy that the main function of Congress, in our form of government, is to act the part of Big Brother to all the branches of the Republican Party in the various States, and to help them out by "intervention" whenever they stand a chance of getting whipped.

The way they "conciliate" Indians out West is pretty well illustrated by the treatment of the party that recently came to Camp McDermott, "professing friendship." Eight of them left the camp for three days, and, it being "ascertained that their designs were hostile, they were followed and killed." We are told, by way of rounding out the slaughter, that "it was understood that the Indians remaining in camp would suffer the same fate." It is possible that the Indians were playing a trick, but the summary manner in which the whites jumped to that conclusion, and the wholesale vengeance they executed or contemplated, is characteristic of the frontier. In the order which Gen. SHERMAN issued, after the peace made at Medicine Creek Lodge, he commanded his officers to receive Indian hunting parties "in a friendly spirit," to "guard against disturbing pacific relations," and to "restrain acts of violence against the Indians trading at the posts." We trust that the posts on the Plains will not be as over-prompt in killing savages who profess friendship as the camps in Idaho.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The President is said to have expressed within a few days much displeasure at the character of the testimony given before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation by Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The query arises how came the President to know the character of that testimony? It is not unlikely that the ring who are seeking the removal of Mr. ROLLINS, will fail to use it as a means to induce the President to remove him. I cannot say what the testimony is, but if it should be in substance that the frequent changes of the revenue officers for political reasons, seriously lessened the revenue and greatly tended to stimulate fraud, it will be simple facts that are stated which have been reiterated by the Secretary of the Treasury as well as Mr. ROLLINS.

The Judiciary Committee took up the impeachment question to-day, but no important action was reached. It was intended to take a vote, but the absence of Mr. WOODBRIDGE prevented. He will be here to-morrow. Gen. SHERIDAN will be examined by the Committee on Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The city papers of this evening print a report of a so-called caucus of Democratic members and politicians at one of the hotels on Saturday, where all the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency were talked over and the choice finally settled down on Gen. STEADMAN. This caucus was an impromptu gathering of Democratic politicians, who talked over matters and candidates generally. It was announced that Gen. GRANT had been so far sounded as to render it certain that he would not under any circumstances accept a nomination from the Democracy.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Speaker COLFAX arrived this morning and has been the recipient of many calls from Members of Congress, and others, to-day. Contrary to all report, he says he has not prepared any list of the committees, but will inform the House on Thursday that it is his intention to announce then that on Monday next, unless instructed to postpone them until the first Monday in December, all statements as to the composition of Committees, therefore, are mere speculation. There is much curiosity, however, to see the list which the Speaker will make up, especially with regard to the Ways and Means and Appropriations. There is good reason for believing that Mr. COLFAX intends to make the Committees of the very best men in the House, without regard to rank either in the House or on the Committee. There is no lack of members willing to serve, and it is said that nearly fifty have signified their willingness to be placed on this important Committee. What with so many old members reëlected, and all desirous of promotion, the Speaker has an unusually delicate and responsible task.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Among the latest arrivals of members are Senator Dixon, of Connecticut; Speaker Colfax, Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, Representatives Longbridge, of Iowa; Logan, of Illinois; Van Horn, of Missouri; Buckland, also Spalding, of Ohio; Stokes and Butler, of Tennessee.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President seems to be at a loss for just the man to put in the War-office. The position has been tendered to Gen. STEEDMAN and MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and declined by each. STEEDMAN says he has a better and a surer place, and BLAIR says he would not be confirmed. Gen. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, is now favorably spoken of, and the the effort seems to be to get some man whom the Senate will look upon favorably, and thus neutralize the intention to reinstate Mr. STANTON.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Retrenchment Committee, Messrs. EDMUNDS and KALSEY, resumed their investigation into Treasury Department affairs to-day. It is proving to be a long, wearisome and arduous task. So many investigating committees were appointed with the beginning of this Congress that nearly all the members who desired have had all the service of that character that they wish, and committees of this character are not likely to be as popular in the future.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THADDEUS STEVENS is said to be very much disgusted with the efforts of the New-York *Herald* to kill him off speedily, and denies all the highly garnished statements of his "failing intellect," "rapid decay," "powerless condition physically," and "last legs" generally. Since Mr. STEVENS arrived some of the correspondents have written about nothing else, and it neither pleases Mr. STEVENS nor the public.

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON.

In speaking of Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON's arrival and residence for the Winter last night I wrote H-street, near Seventeenth, and not B-street, near Eleventh, as the telegraph put it. The difference in the locality is very great.

OFFICERS' RATIONS.

When a subaltern officer of the line is in the performance of staff duty for which he receives an extra compensation, thus making it necessary by the act of March 2, 1827, to deduct from his allowances the additional ration granted by that law, the money commutation of the ration as fixed by law at the time of such staff duty is the sum legally to be deducted. By the laws of March 3, 1865, and July 28, 1866, every officer below the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General not furnished with quarters in kind, nor entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters is authorized to commute his rations at 50 cents each until July 28, 1867, when the increased price from 30 cents to 50 cents terminated by law. If, therefore, the officer prior to that date, and after March 3, 1867, was placed on staff duty, for which he received extra compensation, 50 cents per day must be deducted as commutation of the additional ration. The rate at 30 cents a ration was made for the permanent law, which revived after July 28, 1867, and not to declare or imply that before that time, Government should pay 50 cents a ration when it was due the officer, and receive three-fifths of that price when it was due from the officer to the Government.

GEN. BARRY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The orders directing Major-Gen. W. F. BARRY to assume command of his regiment in California have been revoked, and he is directed to take charge of the Artillery School recently established at Fortress Monroe, whither he will proceed immediately.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 18.

DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department this morning:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF LISBON, PORTUGAL, Oct. 29.

SIR: I had the honor in my last dispatch to report my arrival in Plymouth Harbor, England, on the 21st of October. The weather was so inauspicious that I could only interchange salutes with the authorities, being obliged to postpone my visit on shore until the day following. Capt. PREEDY, Flag Captain, and Admiral Sir. WM. FANSHAWE MARTIN, however, came on board and, after tendering the civilities of the port, placed at my disposal during our stay here the steam yacht *Princess Alice*. The next morning I went on shore at Davenport and was received on the wharf by Admiral MARTIN and Rear-Admiral DRUMMOND and staff. Accompanied by them, I called upon the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, Major-Gen. Sir AUGUSTUS A. SPENCER, and afterward visited the dockyards of Keyham and Davenport. The two are connected by a tunnel, through which it is intended to lay a rail track. The Government has greatly enlarged the Keyham Yard as well as the floating docks. I found here the same

facilities for work of every kind as I noticed at the other dock-yards. All their crosses, shears, and indeed nearly all their appliances, are made of iron. Only a few small vessels—gunboats they might be called—are being built of iron frame, with oak planking, the Government having generally adopted iron as a building material, though I observed that it is unwilling to give up hemp ropes, as they use it on all their purchases. I went o board the *Agincourt*, then fitting out for sea, an armor-plated ship of 6,621 tons; and the *Prince Albert*, a four-turreted vessel, on Capt. COLE's principle, of 2,600 tons, and with one gun in each turret—a nine-inch twelve-ton rifled gun. The *Agincourt* is being cleaned from five to three masts, the former having been reported against by the Commanding Admiral of the Channel Fleet. Experiments are being tried on board the *Prince Albert* to avoid the effects of the shock of the blast of the heavy guns in one hurricane-deck and light work, part of which men may be obliged to fire, but as yet no satisfactory results have been arrived at. I subsequently visited the victualing establishment at Plymouth, in charge of Capt. FATHOM, which supplies the principal part of the bread for the Royal Navy. It appeared to me to be a fine establishment in every particular, the organization good, and the bread of excellent quality. From this department is supplied the mess furniture of all the officers and crews, and to the latter also provisions and small stores. From thence we proceeded to the Naval Hospital, where I made an inspection of its several departments with Capt. FATHOM and Surgeon STEWART. I observed that the principal point of difference between this and other hospitals I visited is, that they use distinct buildings instead of wards for the different diseases. On the same day a Prussian iron-clad arrived in the harbor dismasted, her mainmast lying across her deck. It was of tubular iron, and it appears that she rolled away her foremast and mainmast in a heavy swell off Finisterre. The Captain states that there was very little wind, and he attributes the break to a defect in the iron. I mention this because it is the first instance I have ever known of an iron mast being carried away. I beg to state that here, as at Portsmouth and elsewhere in England, I have been treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy. The day after my arrival I dined with Admiral MARTIN, and on the following evening with the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces, Major-Gen. AUGUSTUS A. SPENCER, where I was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. On each occasion all the principal officers of the army and navy were assembled. The shortness of my stay in Plymouth obliged me to decline many proffered hospitalities. I left Plymouth on the 24th inst., and, after a fine passage of four days, anchored off this city on the evening of the 28th inst., and found here the *Canandaigua*, *Ticonderoga*, *Shamrock* and *Guard*, storeship. The *Ticonderoga* will sail to-day, in obedience to her former orders, for the coast of Italy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral,
Commanding European Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary WELLES is still improving in health, though he is not yet able to leave his bed.

Members of Congress continue to arrive, and there is a prospect of a full attendance in both Houses on the first day of the session. Speaker COLFAX reached Washington to-day.

THE TRIALS OF DAVIS AND SURRATT.

It is ascertained from an official source that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be tried on the indictment now pending.

There is no prospect of another trial of JOHN H. SURRATT. It may possibly take place, however, in January or February next.

ISSUES OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 313 new patents for the week ending Friday next, the 26th inst. During the past week 175 applications and 65 caveats were filed.

CONSUL-GENERAL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JUAN BAUTISTA ARELLO as Consul-General of the United States of Colombia for the United States, to reside in New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

When a conveyance of realty is made upon actual valuable consideration, which is manifestly inadequate, the deed should be stamped according to the amount of valuable considerations, and a succession tax, unless the successor be the wife of the predecessor, should be assessed upon the value of the land conveyed, less such consideration.

Where there is no stamp upon a promissory note until it is issued, a stamp is to be canceled when it is attached or used; and, although, a stamp may be affixed when a note is signed, it can not be said to be used until the note is issued.

A check, draft, or order for the payment of a sum of money drawn otherw se than at sight, or on demand, is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof.

A receipt for a bank check is a receipt for money within the terms of the Internal Revenue Act, and, if for a sum exceeding twenty dollars, requires a two cent stamp, and is not relieved by the stamp upon the check.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre—Signora Ristori.

Last night the French Theatre was the scene of the usual enthusiasm attendant upon the performance by Signora RISTORI of "Marie Antoinette." The return of this celebrated and, among our American audiences, now favorite artiste, was, of course, the occasion of a brilliant and cordial reception. The splendid tragedy by GIACOMMETTI was rendered with the effect which attended its previous representations, and by the same cast with which it was first introduced to us, and the same appropriate scenery. Signora RISTORI has returned from a tour through the principal Middle and Southern State cities, during which she performed the new piece with unequivocal success. She seems to be full of life and energy, and to have derived all the benefit from her trip which a tour in America during the latter part of our Fall season always yields. Her rendition of "Marie Antoinette" was marked with distinguishing force and brilliancy, and that conscientious attention to simple details which constitutes the first virtue of a great actress. Signor BOZZO enacted, with his well-known correctness, the placid and difficult dramatic *rôle* of *Louis XVI.*, and Signor RISTORI that of *Malesherbes*. GLECH as *Lafayette*, BUTI as *Santerre*, MONCINI as *Provence*, and the little GLECH as the *Dauphin*, were as satisfactory as before their departure on the late journey. The other characters were presented with the spirit and thoroughness natural to the first night of a return to the scene of a late and decided triumph. "Marie Antoinette" will be repeated this evening and at the *matinee* to-morrow. On Thursday Mme. RISTORI departs for Havana.

Miscellaneous, Dramatic and Musical Matters.

The cold weather which has suddenly set in had the usual effect on the houses at several of the places of amusement last night. The fairer portion of the theatre goers who had not yet taken from their Summer receptacles the wintry furs and "storm jackets" stayed at home to prepare for an effort to come out to-morrow. The masculines, who are generally ready for any kind of weather, appeared desirous of keeping the ladies company at home.

The programmes at the several houses were continued as per announcement with the exceptions of the Academy of Music and Banvard's Museum.

At the Academy no performance was given, although "Romeo e Giulietta" had been announced, and at the Museum the new scenic effect of the "Magic Fountain" was anavoidably postponed until Tuesday evening.

Miss FANNY MORGAN PHELPS, as *Zingara*, and a new magician, who is called Prof. DOEBLIN, will amuse the patrons of the Bowery Theatre this week.

The hour at which the entertaining panorama of "The Pilgrim" now begins to be unfurled at Bunyan Hall recalls the fashionable play-house hour of SHAKESPEARE's day. Every evening the performance commences at 8 o'clock, and on Tuesdays and Saturdays the matinees begin at 2 o'clock.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver the closing lecture of his course at Steinway Hall, this evening. "The Great Divorce Case of Jilks vs. Jilks," will be the subject of Mr. DE CORDOVA's new essay,

Mr. HARTZ, whose magical entertainments, a year ago, had a prolonged popularity in this City seldom accorded to performances of that nature, returns to the scene of his former successes, and will this evening resume, at Dodworth Hall, his amusing mysteries.

A number of interesting concerts are announced: Mr. KENNEDY, the Scottish Vocalist, will give a concert at Irving Hall on Wednesday, the 27th.

Mr. IGNATZ POLLOCK is to give a concert at Irving Hall on the 24th, at which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will give readings from Shakespere.

Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER's annual concert is announced for Thursday evening next, at Steinway Hall, and with Mme. ELISA LUMLEY, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and Mr. S. P. WARREN as assistants.

The programme at the New-York Circus has been agreeably diversified by the introduction of M. JOSEPH PFAU, who does an act of aerial gymnastics which is as intrepid as it is unique. There is much to approve in the other scenes of the circle, now given at this pleasant place of amusement, which display to excellent advantage the skill and daring of a small army of performers, more particularly of Mlle. HENRIETTE and of Mr. JOHN HENRY, who display under trying circumstances a composure which philosophers might envy.

Board of Aldermen—Obstructions on the Piers—The Nicolson Pavement.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LOEW in the chair.

Mr. MOORE offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove immediately all obstructions on piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River.

It was referred to a Special Committee.

A resolution by Mr. ELY, giving the National Gas-light Company the privilege of laying gas-mains in the streets of the City for a period of fifty years, was also referred to a Special Committee.

Petitions to have the Nicolson pavement laid in Franklin-street, West Thirteenth-street and Exchange-place, were laid over.

A resolution was presented by Mr. HARDY rescinding the resolution permitting the Park Bank to place pillars in front of the bank building on Broadway.

It was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

Cholera in the Bay.

The following-named patients from the steamship *City of Cork* have been admitted to the hospital ship since last report:

1. Guiseppe Krienbuhn, aged 17 years. 2. Theodore Fleichter, aged 11 years. 3. Maria Watterman, aged 18 years. 4. Louisa Touvant, aged 22 years. 5. Louisa Touvant, aged 1½ years. 6. Jeane Touvant, aged 4 months. 7. Rosian Kirkner, aged 24 years. 8. Susana Kirkner, aged 4 years. 9. Maria Kirkner, aged 1½ years. 10. Louis Doese, aged 42 years. 11. Catherine Blazer, aged 9 years. 12. Elizabeth Blazer, aged 1½ years. 13. Elise Touvant, aged 4 years. Engelbert Blazer, aged 1¼ years, was admitted to the hospital ship Nov. 17, and died the same day. About six of the patients are in a precarious condition; the remainder will soon be out of danger.

AFFRAY AT THE WESTCHESTER HOUSE.—At 8 o'clock last evening JAMES DODD and JOHN HUGHES were engaged in conversation in the office of the Westchester House, at the corner of Broome-street and Bowery, when DAVID TUOMEY entered and, according to the Police reports, made an unprovoked assault upon DODD with a penknife, inflicting upon him a severe wound in the cheek. The wounded man was cared for by his friends, and TUOMEY was arrested by Officer CROKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

New Arrangement of the Alphabet.

Prof. Knowlton, of the Rincon Grammar School, San Francisco, Cal., in a recent article discussing the relative merits of the several sewing machines—closes his description of the one whose "star" he finds in the "ascendant," the Wilcox & Gibbs) in these words: *The mind of a child*, readily understands it; the *strength* of a child, easily and safely operates it. Let every fair-minded advocate of home economy or household harmony, lay aside all prejudice, forget all interested arguments or assertions concerning the superiority of single or double-thread machines, and simply try the "Letter G Machine," by the side of any or all others. In any family, it will do more to "save the pieces," and "keep the peace," than any other household help, yet invented or imported. No over-worked operatives need longer "sew in tears;" and all who fairly test it must ever after place the "Letter G" at the very head of the Alphabet of healthful economy.—*Adv.*

An Invisible Charm, which nothing that merely pleases the eye could confer, accompanies and surrounds the lady of fashion who uses PHALON & SON'S extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," and moves through the mass of the dance enveloped in its fragrance.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

Allow Me to Say a Word for myself. I have been using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—*Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.*

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the the mother. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Genin's Hats and Furs.
Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants. Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Another Grand Triumph.
The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 629 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wanted Immediately—Energetic men who are looking for business to call and examine the HYDRAULIC COW MILKER, Patented May 22, 1866, and November, 1867, A SURE CURE FOR ACHING HANDS AND KICKING COWS—simple, cheap and durable. It milks any number of cows at the same time, and is operated by hand, water, steam or other power. It milks the four teats of a cow at once—will milk any cow in three minutes; it imitates the calf, draws and stops drawing to swallow; milks three-teated cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand milking. A rare opportunity is now offered for enterprising men, with large or small capital, to make money, either by traveling or locating in City or country. Call and examine for yourselves. Full sized machines in constant operation. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 206 Broadway.

Attention is called to the sale of Marine Hospital grounds to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the Commissioners.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—LAROCHE & CO.'S Paris Wedding Cards just received.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, elbow elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The attention of ladies desirous of viewing the most elaborate
LACE CURTAINS
ever manufactured (for designs see *Godey's Lady's Book* for November) is invited to an importation just received by MADAME DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. For beauty, elegance and comparative cheapness these embroideries are unsurpassed.

MARRIED.

LUDLUM—LORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. D. Ganse, JOHN LEFFERTS LUDLUM to EMMA RUTHVEN LORD, grand-daughter of the late James Ruthven, all of this City.

STONE—ENGLISH.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, CHARLES FRANCIS STONE to SALLIE, daughter of George B. English, Esq., all of this City.

WEBSTER—FARR.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. W. W. Farr, assisted by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., E. BAYARD WEBSTER, of New-York, to HELEN, daughter of the late John Farr, of the former city.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—At Pau, France, on Saturday, Nov. 2, BLANCHE, eldest daughter of Loring and Blandina B. Andrews, aged 16 years and 8 months.

COLHOUN.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday evening, Nov. 16, Mr. WILLIAM H. COLHOUN, in the 62d year of his age.

CARNLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 16, ROBERT, only son of Robert and Fannie Carnley, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his father's residence, No. 121 East 10th-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 17, Mrs. ABIGAIL CHAMBERLAIN, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, M. Chamberlain and S. W. Chamberlain, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of her son, M. Chamberlain, No. 111 West 42d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAPIN.—Suddenly, in this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, Mrs. N. A., wife of E. C. Chapin, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 218 East 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

DE CASSE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 17, CECILE M. DE BAR, wife of Louis De Casse.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train of the New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday night, Nov. 17, WILLIAM L. LOCKWOOD, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 16 University-place, on Wednesday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MASTERTON.—At Bronxville, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 18, of diptheritic croup, ALEXANDER, Jr., only son of Alexander and Mary Augusta Masterton, aged 7 years and 1 month.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REEVE.—On Sunday, Nov. 17, SELAH TAPPING REEVE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his son-in-law, Peter Ward, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Wm. Marsh, Esq., No. 277 Bowery, New-York, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

ROGERS.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Friday evening, Nov. 15, Capt. JAMES ROGERS, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in attendance at the Newburgh Ferry on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

ROE.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, at the house of his father, A. S. Roe, East Windsor, Conn., GEORGE HUNTINGTON ROE, aged 24 years.

SYMONDS.—Suddenly, at Sing Sing, on Sunday, Nov. 17, HENRY KENDRICK SYMONDS, aged 3 years, second son of Major H. C. and Beatrice B. Symonds.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

SCHIEFFELIN.—At Hombourg les Bains, Prussia, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, suddenly, ELIZABETH R., wife of Philip Schieffelin, and daughter of Richard T. Haines.

The funeral services will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THATFORD.—On Monday afternoon, Nov. 18, SUSAN, widow of the late Joseph Thatford, aged 80 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Joseph and Gilbert S. Thatford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Hazard, No. 319 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WIGGINS.—On Sabbath evening, Nov. 17, MARGARET, daughter of the late John Wiggins.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 269 (old No. 107) West 41st-st., to-day at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 201.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 16, 1867.
The body of an unknown man was found at the Pulaski House, No. 2,015 Third-avenue, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, moustache and side whiskers light, five feet eight inches high; dressed as follows: Black silk hat, silk mixed coat, light vest, light ribbed pants, fine boots, white socks, white shirts, black silk neck-tie. Supposed to be a Frenchman. Inquest will be held at No. 237 Bowery on Monday, Nov. 18, 1867, at 16 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT—"ARE WE A NATION?"
TICKETS 25 CENTS.

APPEAL FOR A BUILDING FUND FOR THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—The public are aware that for thirteen years the Children's Aid Society have been sustaining and carrying on, through the aid of individual contributions, a large lodging-house for newsboys and other street boys.

During this period 323,488 lodgings and 194,203 meals have been furnished these lads, of whom the whole number lodged is 48,910. In this time $14,501 70 have been deposited by the boys in the savings bank of the rooms, and $14,739 74 have been paid by them toward the expenses of the Lodging-house. In the last year alone there were lodged 8,192 different boys; 49,579 lodgings and 33,633 meals were furnished. The number of orphans thus aided was 2,926, and of half-orphans 3,904.

The object of the institution is to shelter, instruct and thus elevate this interesting and unfortunate class of children. From the Lodging-house the Society sends the boys forth to places in the country or near the City Thousands of boys have thus been saved from thievery and a vagabond life, and have become useful citizens.

The present rooms of the Lodging-house are not sufficiently large or commodious for the numbers of boys thronging to them, and they are liable, at the beginning of any rear, to be taken from the Society, when it would be extremely difficult to lease others in that quarter of the City.

The Trustees are deeply impressed with the importance of making this beneficent charity permanent by procuring a proper building for it. There will always be homeless boys here for whom some such provision must be made while the City continues. They wish to provide a building which shall be a shelter and a home to the houseless lad, wandering friendless through the great City, where he can find friends and receive instruction, and be put on the pathway to a better life. Surely no person could spare something from their daily luxuries for a better purpose than thus to found a permanent lodging-house for street boys. The necessary fund—at least $80,000—cannot be raised unless each individual who has sympathy for poor and houseless children shall feel a responsibility in doing his part toward making it up.

Donations for this object may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan National Bank, or to WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 96 Front-st., specifying the object; or directly to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East 4th-st., Room No. 11.

O. L. BRACE, Secretary.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 600 Broadway, corner Houston-st

VIGOR OF LIFE SECURED TO ALL by the use of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, containing Sarsaparillian, the active principle of Sarsaparilla. This wonderful remedy cures all diseases of the blood, joints, glands, skin, kidneys, bladder, &c. A few days will secure a clear skin and fair complexion. $1 per bottle. No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS
of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Dr. HOYT, who has so long ranked among the best dentists of the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish, and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 879 Broadway, near 18th-st.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
The undersigned have recently made a most important Medical Discovery in the treatment of Deafness—by which any case on the face of the earth can be cured almost instantaneously. Reference. Books free.
J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D. } Office New-York Medical
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A selection of choice ALABASTER GROUPS, STATUARY and OIL PAINTINGS, imported direct from Italy, just opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
[Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND dealers interested in distilled spirits is requested at the Astor House on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., to choose delegates to a National Convention of Liquor-dealers, for the purposes of making a united effort in effecting a speedy and radical change of the present law in the coming Congress.

BROWNLEE'S ONE DISEASE EXTERNAL Remedy will cure spinal derangements, nervous rheumatism, paralytic limbs, neuralgia; one bottle will cure fifty cases when in the face. For sale (only) by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

SKATING AT GEBHARD'S, NO. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Class or private instruction in the perfect art of skating on ice, to ladies, gentlemen and children. Apply for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEFENCE OF THE VANDERBILT MATTER; FANNY FERN on LITERARY PEOPLE; A HUSBAND'S LETTER; A FIFTH-AVENUE BALLAD, &c., &c. See the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. COBB'S NEW STORY, ENTITLED, THE FOUNDLING OF MILAN, now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

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SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
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We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.
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1856, 1860, 1863, 1868.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS,
"ARE WE A NATION?"
At Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Tickets, 25 cents each.

MILLER & CO.,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE,
Have just opened a new and elegant stock of PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
1 Vol. 12mo. Beveled Cloth, $1 75. Gilt, $2 25.
Attendants at Plymouth Church have always recognized Mr. Beecher's prayers as the most earnest, effective and forcible part of his public exercises. In this volume there are permanently preserved a large number of these prayers, selected from those offered in the course of his regular ministrations during the last ten or twelve years, and they are given precisely as they were made, each one being complete in itself, and all form a collection which has no equal and hardly a parallel in our literature.

WILL BE READY NOV. 23, A NEW BOOK
BY REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS,
PASTOR OF THE MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW-YORK.
THANKSGIVING:
MEMORIES OF THE DAY AND HELPS TO THE HABIT.
1 vol. 12mo. Bound in beveled cloth. Price $2.
"Home," "A Cheerful Temper," "Happy Mediocrity," "The Blessedness of Tears," "Cheap Contentment," "Balancings and Compensations," "The Zest of Life," "Politics and the Pulpit," "Christian Patriotism," "Lull in the Storm," and "Liberty and Law," are among the topics discussed in this volume. Happy memories and associations are revived, cheerful views of life are inculcated, and the volume throughout is written in that charming style which has made all the productions of Dr. Adams so widely popular. While specially appropriate for the day and festival from which it takes its name, the volume is one which is well adapted for all times and seasons.

ALSO, JUST READY, A NEW EDITION OF
THE THREE GARDENS,
By the same author
IN PRESS, THE
TWENTY-THIRD THOUSAND OF KATHRINA,
HER LIFE AND MINE. IN A POEM.
By J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb.)
1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50; full gilt, $2 00.
THE TWENTY-THIRD THOUSAND of this poem—the most popular ever published in America, not excepting "Bitter Sweet," by the same author—is now in press.

JUST PUBLISHED:
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These works are for sale by all booksellers, or they will be sent postpaid, by the publishers to any address, upon receipt of the price.
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NEW WORK BY SIR SAMUEL W. BAKER.
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Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. have just received a consignment of Sir SAMUEL W. BAKER'S last contribution to the literature of African travel and adventure. It is a work of thrilling interest, and it is handsomely and profusely illustrated.

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INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867—On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,090 90	
On Fire Risks	153,596 11	$813,687 01
Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866		336,305 00
Total		$1,149,992 01
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867—On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803 79	
On Fire Risks	136,342 51	$743,146 30
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		105,445 09
Total		$848,591 39
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above—Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	68,8?4 85	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Reinsurances	40,035 54	
Agency, Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	40,090 72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.	20,618 59	
Expenses, &c.	17,082 43	$608,545 21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

Nov. 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, exempt from tax	125,625 00
50,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds. (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 Shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City properties	201 900 00

$1,101,400 Par. Cost, $1,089,679 26. Market Value, $1,102,802 50

Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills Receivable for insurances made		219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,076. Estimated value		3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	103,315 62
Total		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	HENRY SLOAN,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	WM. G. BOULTON,
THEO. PAULDING,	EDW. DARLINGTON,
JOHN R. PENROSE,	H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	EDW. LAFOURCADE,
H. C. DALLETT, JR.,	JACOB RIEGEL,
JAMES C. HAND,	JACOB P. JONES,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JAMES B. M'FARLAND,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	JOSHUA P. EYRE,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,	SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
HUGH CRAIG,	J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburgh,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburgh,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS, held on the 4th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW,	EDGAR H. RICHARDS,
HORACE GRAY,	E. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	A. GRACIE KING,
DAYTON OGDEN,	

and the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election:

WILLIAM H. GUION,
EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. L. BOULARD, Secretary.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors. F. W. [illegible], Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask
Registered '81...	112¾	113	Gold	139⅝	139¾
Coupon, 1881	113⅛	113⅜	June 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅝	105	July 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108⅜	U.S. 3 ℔ ct. Cert.	100⅛	100⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	106⅛	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107⅛	107⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Reg.	100⅜	101	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
10-40 Cou.	102	102¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 18, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 56 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 56 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

RACINE TOWN BONDS; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad; Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad; Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;) La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;) Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;) Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 4, 1867.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—IN ACCORDANCE with a resolution of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, in such manner as to best protect the interests of the United States in said canal, and to insure that the same be kept open as a navigable highway without further expense to the Government:

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., eight hundred (800) shares of stock owned by the United States in said Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Treasury Department, in the City of Washington.

The Dismal Swamp Canal connects the waters of Elizabeth River, in Virginia, with the Pasquotank River, in North Carolina, a distance of about twenty-eight and one-half (28½) miles, and has been constructed at a cost of upward of one million dollars. The whole number of shares in this Canal Company is nineteen hundred and forty-four, (1,944,) having an original par value of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per share.

Full information in relation to the history and condition of the canal will be afforded upon application at this Department.

Terms of sale: One-tenth part of the purchase money to be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid upon the delivery of the instruments of conveyance.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of "Trustees" certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be closed THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election, and reopened THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the late ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT and NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY paid, in January, 1856, a final dividend from the assets of the Company.

The undermentioned shareholders not having collected their dividends, are requested to do so at once, as the Trust is about to be closed.

Name.	Residence.	Amount.
D. Emmet Burr	Albany	$31
Hector M. Crane	Albany	41
R. H. Pease	Albany	75
C. R. Cornwell	Lockport	1
Caleb Hill	Lockport	12
David Codwise	New-York	50
James B. Garner	New-York	15
George W. Sherman	New-York	62
E. H. Schermerhorn	New-York	15
John David Wolff	New-York	62
William Hone	Springfield, Mass.	50
Hiram McCollum	Albion	12
James B. Olcott	Parma	12
John Stephens	Brockport	10
C. A. W. Sherman	Buffalo	6
Mrs. P. M. Whiting / H. K. Jerome, Attorney	Rochester	10
John G. Young	Rochester	3
William Fowler	——	50
Charles Griswold	——	62
Sarah Gottschalk	——	2
Eli Hurd	——	1

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Surviving Trustee, No. 29 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; good light, with or without power, equal to 20,000 feet of floor, and yard not less than 50 by 50; wanted by May 1, or sooner if convenient; east side, below 10th-st., preferred. Address H. C. S., Station A.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSES BETWEEN 16th and 50th sts., 2d and 7th avs., at from $18,000 to $30,000. A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests, under the management of J. M. STAPLES, late of Stevens House, New-York.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 1?? Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 38x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City. For permit and terms apply to J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M., Or to WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND basement house in Harlem, furnished or unfurnished, with all the improvements; furnace in cellar; hot and cold water, speaking tubes, bells, &c.; terms very easy if required. Apply to the owner No. 2,0?0 3d-av., P. A. ANNER.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—Price..........$26,000. Three-story and French attic; possession at once. Apply on the premises, after 9 A. M., NO. 54 WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses on Murray Hill, Park-av. and 37th-st., just finished; location unsurpassed. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable brick house and four lots of land, on Kingsbridge Road, near 163d-st.; $10,000. WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN Brooklyn, six minutes' walk from South and ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferries; a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, put in thorough repair one year ago; gas and hot and cold water in every room; bath-room in black walnut; the walls painted throughout; furniture all new and bought for cash. Address G. H. P., Box No. 1,842 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 256 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter S. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS S. LYON, JOHN JAY WOOD, Executors.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, 16 miles from City, fine modern residence and outbuildings, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; beautifully located, convenient to churches, schools and depots; $8,000; others $4,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

GENTLEMEN ABOUT TO CHOOSE, form or improve an estate, from an acre upward. Reference, Messrs. Parson, Flushing Nurseries, L. I. For terms, apply to WM. G. SMITH, Landscape Gardener, Harlem Post-office, N. Y.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF the best country hotels in the State, $1,600 a residence and 15 acres near New-York. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a first-class house, completely furnished; fine outbuildings; possession during November. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st., or on the premises, Harrison-st., to JOHN BURGESS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A DESIRable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, $16 PER MONTH, AT No. 4 Lynch-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., one block from Flushing-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, completely furnished, on West 24th-st., near 5th-av., for $325 per month until May, or $200 per month for a year or longer. Address J., Box No. 668 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses, on 2d-av. or 19th-st., in fine order, and possession immediately. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LEASE FOR SALE OF A HOUSE IN 29th-st., near Broadway. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 460 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer; 25x100. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, (SINGLE,) many years abroad, wishes to obtain a well-furnished sitting and bed room, near 5th-av., and between 20th and 40th sts., in a private family where there are no other boarders; price not so much an object as the possession of a quiet home amid good society and in a pleasant neighborhood; best of references given and required. Address J. J. V., No. 53 Clarendon Hotel.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AND NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on 35th-st.; also, on 31st and 34th sts. Apply Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Rooms registered, and boarders directed free.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN family will let handsome rooms, with first-class board, at No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Prices moderate.

GOOD BOARD NEAR THE COOPER Institute; large and small rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at half the price of the hotels. Apply at No. 73 7th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife until May 1, in vicinity of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; a well furnished room required. Address W., No. 254 Broadway.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished hall room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without private table. References exchanged. No. 38 East 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room in a fine locality. Can be seen after 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 1,214 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board, with a private family, below 12th-st. Address A. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, without board, a handsomely furnished room, second floor, private family.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH board in a private family; location desirable, at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW CARPETINGS

IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE CHINTZES and FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS and TASSELS.

LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS

To attend to fitting up HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BREAKFAST ROBES ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDER-GARMENTS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

RICH PARIS SILKS,

BLACK COLORED AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL, ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

JUST OPENED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES, PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH, A LARGE VARIETY FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES, WILL BE OFFERED

AT RETAIL,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 11.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW

COST OF IMPORTATION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS, LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH MERINOS, POPLNS,

AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALL COLORS, FROM AUCTION, AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

FROM AUCTION.

At less than Gold cost to import.

Broche Long Shawls at $10, $12, $15 to $25.
Paisley Long Shawls at $16, $18 50, $20 to $45.
Paris Cashmere Long Shawls at $21, $23 50, $27 to $75.

Also

Long Wool Shawls only $4, $4 50, $5, and upwards.
Square Wool Shawls only $2, $2 50, $3, and upwards.

W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES

At about half the cost of importation.

Also

BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS, BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, WATERPROOF CLOTHS FOR LADIES DRESSES AND CLOAKS,

At extremely low prices.

W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

NEW CLOAK AND DRESSMAKING ROOMS.

MADAM WESCOTT, No. 774 Broadway, will open on Wednesday, Nov. 20, a handsome assortment of Cloaks, Sacques, Morning Jackets, Ladies' and Children's Walking Suits, Boulevard Skirts, &c. Madame Jerard, from PARIS, will superintend the dressmaking department. Ladies' own material made to order.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS IN FELT, SILK BEAVER, VELVET AND STRAW, from 10c. to $2. Received daily, always cheap.

NEW WORSTED GOODS, BOTH KNITTED AND WOVEN, FROM AUCTION AND MANUFACTURERS. BARGAINS.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. FOR CASH ONLY.

THE CHEAPEST RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, FLOWERS, HATS AND BONNETS IN THIS CITY.

We cut lengths at piece prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c. Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LINEN GOODS, &c.—Great bargains at GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE FROM AUCTION.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

WHITE, COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, AND UPWARD.

LINES OF SATINS, AND BONNET MATERIALS.

LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS to select from, in this City.

Dress and cloak trimmings, everything fashionable. Colored silk velvet ribbons, all shades and widths; prices down.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bargains in skirts, leather bags, work boxes, &c., &c.

WAX DOLLS.

Ladies' whalebone corsets, 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We are selling Kid Gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair.

OUR BEST KIDS ARE WARRANTED.

EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. CUFFS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.

WINTER GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., almost half original cost.

REAL LACES, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOB, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Entrance No. 66 Allen-st.

At this counter everything about half price.

SILK FRINGES EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR.

Orders executed in twenty-four hours.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AT $10 WORTH $20—BARgains. Furs at half price. Children's hats and bonnets, new styles, this day. Feathers, flowers and frames. L. BINNS' Premium Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CONKLIN & MILLER, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST., Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.

Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

FURS.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO. have opened their retail department, in which will be found all the LATEST STYLES OF FUR GOODS, consisting of SACQUES, English Walking JACKETS, Princess Imperial and Victoria COLLARS, Ristori and Central Park BOAS, FANCY MUFFS, COLLARS and BOAS for children, with many novelties, just received from Paris. ALSO, SOLE AGENTS of the new PARIS MUFF.

No. 452 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and do sewing and operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or would do chamberwork and mind children; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing, or would do the entire washing of a small family; six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who has lived out for many years as first-class laundress, to do gentlemen or family washing, at her own house; understands fine washing and fluting; best reference as to ability and carefulness. Call or address No. 107 9th-av., corner of 18th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO ENgage herself as monthly nurse, or would take entire charge of a young infant or an invalid, or would be very useful to a widower who has got children; best of City references given at No. 464 West 25th-st., 10th-av. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman a situation in a gentleman's family as plain seamstress and light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself generally useful, or would keep house for a lady and gentleman; country preferred. Call at No. 297 West 15th-st., rear house, top floor, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; perfectly understands French fluting, linens, and all kinds of fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork if required; best City reference. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 46 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; has no objection to assist with the coarse washing; also, a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2?2 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking, or as general servant; is neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; she is an excellent maker of bread, cake, soups, jellies and pastries, and has first-class City references. Address or call at No. 64 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as a good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-rate plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or do the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 243 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD COLORED woman, a situation in City or country, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a home; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel or club-house, as meat or pastry cook; is competent to take full charge of the kitchen; will do marketing, if required; best of reference can be given; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 155 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant German girls in a private family; one as cook and assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; both of them have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; also willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the sewing-machine; would take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 45th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; have good City references. Apply at No. 255 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as child's nurse and to do light chamberwork, or would do general housework in a private family; can refer to her last place for reference. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st., store basement.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WOULD take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can be recommended from the ladies that she has lived with as laundress. Call or address A. W., No. 104 East 11th-st., rear house, two flights up, back room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT by the day a few more customers; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days south side of 65th-st., third house east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 3?4 East 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; no objection to travel; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—TO GET A PRIVATE HOUSE TO take care of, either in the City or country, by a woman accustomed to housekeeping; good City references. Can be seen at her present place, No. 65 West 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., second floor, back room, No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is an excellent laundress; would do the general housework of a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine; or chamberwork and sewing; has the best City references. Call at 220 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to procure a situation for a girl (who has been with her for 12 years) as child's nurse or as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire, before 12 o'clock, at No. 383 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS who understands dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting boys' clothes; can operate on any machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given; is willing to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 11th-st., (formerly Hammond,)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business perfectly well; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 East 23d-st., one pair of stairs up, in the back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPErienced young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Address C. C., No. 217 West 27th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman for the country or City, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; good City references at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take care of a baby; is an excellent plain sewer; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 1st-av., near 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 330 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands taking the entire charge of an infant from birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av. No objection to country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; knows her business thoroughly; is a good sewer and willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 591 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as a first-class cook, who is fully competent in all its branches; best reference given. Can be seen at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, who has been used to living out, to do general housework, chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; is obliging and willing to work. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 327 East 21st-st., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; would go out by the day to cook; can get up company dinners in the neatest style; best of City reference. Call at No. 412 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of laundress or chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, with the best City references, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer or to assist in washing. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, in a private family, to cook and assist with the washing: is a very good baker; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 7th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 230 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit plain dresses and children's clothes; good nurse, good City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress; capable of her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young girl, who understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with the washing, or take care of children. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid; the best City references given. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO AN invalid lady or child and to sew, by an experienced Protestant woman; is steady; can be recommended by her last employer. Address No. 319 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Call, for two days, at HAFFEY'S ice-cream saloon, 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has City reference. Call at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT CIVIL girl a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework in the City or country. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address FIDELITY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as waitress; good City reference given. Call or address, for two days, No. 200 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 East 11th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress who fully understands her business; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 328 7th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 32d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER and ironer, to go out by the day, or to take in washing. Call at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring a situation for a faithful, experienced nurse; she is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. For particulars apply at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of an invalid lady, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 277 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chambermaid a situation in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS BY the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with dressmaking. Call or address No. 165 West 41st-st., near 9th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 19th-st., first floor, front house, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as seamstress; one who understands both dressmaking and millinery. Apply at No. 199 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class cook; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 583 Grand-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 256 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 200 7th-av.

A KIND AND CHARITABLY DISPOSED lady, who is willing to take an educated girl of unquestionable character into her family as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid, not to be subjected to the discomforts of associating with the lower class of servants, will call for one week at No. 15 Brevoort-place.

NO. 19 EAST 11TH-ST., FRONT HOUSE, back basement—Washing and ironing for families and single gentlemen by Mrs. LOUISA BUTLER. The greatest pains taken to give satisfaction.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER: ALso ladies' and children's under clothes; embroidery of all kinds on flannel and muslin. Third floor, No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family; good references given. Call at No. 201 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIvate family, a situation as cook; would take the place of chambermaid or laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant girl, as waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes to obtain a family's washing or a few gentlemen's; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOSTLER AND driver or as general hand by a thoroughly capable very industrious and reliable young man, on a gentleman's or farmer's place; is very respectful, intelligent and trustworthy; seldom changes a place and will try to please at very moderate wages; references written or personal of the highest character given. Apply to Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman or farmer; truly understands his business and is a good milker; understands all work about a gentleman's place; will make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a willing young man in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. To be seen or addressed at No. 402 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable single man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City recommendations. Any commands left at Mr. Keppler's confectionery, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., for T. W., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man, who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family. Apply to his present employer, for two days, J. H. Johnson, No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man who is strictly temperate, and thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given. Call or address J. B., No. 620 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands all about horses and harness; has both City and country references; is not afraid of work. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference from last employer. Address W. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as a waiter by a single young man; has lived with the best families in England and New-York; has the best references to show. Address, by a note, W. C. B., No. 901 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience; good City reference; no objections to the country or to make himself useful. Address F. M. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can give first-class City references, a situation as coachman. Address R. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good gardener; good City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2?2 *Times* Office, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; single man; will go in the country if necessary. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, back office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has best City references. Address P. M., Box No. 2?8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a gentleman's road team; good references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 14 East 27th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City. Call on or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACtive young man as porter, or would go assistant bartender; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address L. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable sober man, married; best City and country reference. Call at private stable, No. 329 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY AN honest man, (German.) Inquire of Rev. W. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS man as coachman; has the highest recommendations. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a firstclass man; has the highest recommendations. Call, or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d-st.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for Select Servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, Scotch, English, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City or country.

A GOOD, PLAIN WRITER, HAVING A few hours daily to spare, wishes copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY ALL RESPECTAble, smart, well-recommended girls in want of good situations in City and country, at highest wages; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish, Protestants and others, in each and every station of household work; nurses and seamstresses, dressmakers and operators, housekeepers for hotels, private families and first-class boarding-houses. Girls can be well supplied by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE TEA-HOUSE, an active, intelligent young man as clerk; only a moderate salary paid; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, stating salary required and residence, to Box No. 1,766 General Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK FOR A small private family, and to assist in the washing; must understand her business, be obliging, and highly recommended. Apply to-day, from 9 to 12, at No. 478 Madison-av., corner 41st-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a small family in the country, one hour's ride from the City. Apply at No. 555 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 12, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19 and 20. Best of references required.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age who can write phonography and a handsome long hand; must live with his parents in New-York. Address Box No. 730 New-York Post-office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMAN WANTED FOR a first-class job office. To a man fully competent liberal pay and steady employ will be given. Address J. G. B., Box No. 2,?46 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND Eastern States, for a new Washing-machine that will excel all others, or 100 agents wanted. Can make $10 per day. Address THOS. E. HAUBERGER, No. 1,128 North 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AN INTELLIGENT, WELL EDUCATED girl or woman, in need of a home for the Winter, and willing to make herself useful, may call for one week at No. 46 East 10th-st.

AGENTS FOR A NEW NATIONAL work that is just the book for the times. Apply after 9 A. M. to T. BELKNAP & CO., No. 102 William-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE CApable et pouvant fournir de bonnes recommandations, desire se placer pour soigner des enfants déjà grands, et coudre. S'adresser au No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of McCLELLAN & IVERS, No. 66 Wall-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ALFRED E. IVERS will continue the business hereafter in his own name, and will settle all outstanding accounts of the late firm.

WM. McCLELLAN.
ALFRED E. IVERS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between BENNETT, STRICKLAND & FELLOWS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LYMAN BENNETT and A. CLARK FELLOWS are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.

LYMAN BENNETT,
GEORGE W. STRICKLAND,
A. CLARK FELLOWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT!

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE in one of the largest Western cities; contains 125 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished; is now doing a large business and patronized by the best class of the traveling public. The house is first-class in every respect, is widely and favorably known, and has no superior in the West for elegance and comfort. For full particulars, apply immediately to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

PAPER MILL.—A PERSON WHO HAS HAD the superintendence and keeps the accounts of a paper mill, doing a profitable business, wishes to join another in buying it, taking one-third himself; it may now be purchased on very favorable terms; has excellent water-power and a good location; a person acquainted with the business or the purchase of paper stock preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 3,742 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, FIXTURES AND good-will of a fine shoe manufactory in this City; doing a thriving Eastern and Western trade. The present proprietor wishes to retire from business. Address A. B., Box No. 263 Post-office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY person wishing to do the business of a first-class eating-house on the 6th-av.; business established. Apply to D. GARRISON, No. 597 6th-av.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of ELIZABETH McNALLY, she will confer a favor by calling on her brother, DANIEL McNALLY, No. 320 8th-av., as he has some money of hers in his possession, from California.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SC..TIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON....Nov. 20
TIBERIA....Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York,
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, NOV. 19, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on ——, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

CROMWELL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAY steamship for New-Orleans. The new and first-class steamship CORTES, Capt. S. WHITMAN, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CIRCASSIAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Friday, 15th, A. M., until Wednesday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The steamship MIAMI, Capt. M. McGLOUGHLIN, will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamer to the Florida ports.
For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.
Bills of lading signed at office and on pier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The steamship MONEKA, Capt. B. B. SHACKFORD, will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, TUESDAY, Nov. 19,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will follow on the 30th inst.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 13, 7:30 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 12 M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
	Wednes., Nov. 20, 19:30 A.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A.M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 28 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS.
Prof. S. KEMBLE, clairvoyant, reveals past, present and future, at No. 106 Bleecker-st. Ladies 50c., Gents. $1.

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future, No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The sixty-third Anniversary Meeting will be held in the hall of the Society on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., will deliver the address.
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, } Committee.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.
D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Building Storage Reservoir," and directed "To the Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, (at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read,) for constructing a Storage Reservoir on Compton Hill, near Grand-av., between Lafayette-av. and Pontiac-st.
The reservoir will be about 830 feet long by 500 feet wide (measured along the top of inside slope) and 26 feet deep; divided into two compartments by a masonry division wall.
The engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
100,000 cubic yards of earth excavation made into bank.
90,000 cubic yards of earth excavation from borrow pits.
6,000 cubic yards of earth excavation soiling on slopes.
50,000 cubic yards of clay puddles.
2,700 cubic yards of broken stone on slopes.
7,500 cubic yards of concrete.
5,000 cubic yards of stone slope paving.
110 square yards stone floor paving 12 inches thick.
4,350 cubic yards coursed rubble masonry.
150 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
5,000 square feet coping 10 inches thick.
150 lineal feet laying 36-inch cast-iron water pipe.
150 lineal feet laying 30-inch cast-iron water pipe.
8,600 lineal feet laying 20-inch cast-iron water pipe.
130 lineal feet laying 12-inch cast-iron water pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made. The whole to be completed by the 15th of October, 1869.
Plans can be seen, and specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the Engineer's office as above, on or after the 18th of November, 1867. The amount of security required will not be less than fifty thousand dollars. The Board reserves to itself the right to increase this amount of security, after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city so to do.
By order of the Board, GEORGE K. BUDD, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Nov. 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 26th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.
Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.
The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.
About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.
The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.
The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.
Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.
All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.
TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be $1,000.
Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

DENTISTRY.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY!—DR. WAIT, NO. 261 4th-av., extracts teeth without pain, fills without pain, and inserts teeth without pain; cheapest and best; beautiful gum sets, $10; gold, $40; platina, $30; filling, $1, upward.

TO BANKRUPTS.—PERSONS DESIRING RElief under the Bankrupt Act are invited to call on GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney at Law, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 10. Consultation free.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SMALL ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY.
By authority of the War Department, will be sold, at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, by public auction, the following ordnance and ordnance stores:
19,551 SMALL ARMS,
comprising the following kinds:

Colt's revolving rifles.	Prussian rifle-muskets.
United States rifles, model 1840.	Burnside's carbines.
Enfield rifle-muskets.	Cosmopolitan carbines.
Belgian rifle-muskets.	Gallagher's carbines.
Enfield rifles.	Green's carbines.
Sappers' rifles.	Hall's carbines.
United States rifle-muskets.	Joslyn's carbines.
Austrian rifle-muskets.	Maynard's carbines.
Belgian rifle-muskets.	Merrill's carbines.
United States smooth-bore muskets.	Smith's carbines.
Austrian rifles.	Starr's carbines.
Adams' pistols.	Wesson's carbines.
Lefancheux pistols.	Austrian carbines.
Savage's pistols.	
Starr's pistols.	
Whitney's pistols.	

With 15,000 appurtenances, such as screw-drivers, ball-screws, cones, cone-wrenches, thumb-vises, wipers, ball-molds, thongs, gunslings, &c.
ALSO,
10,000 United States cavalry sabres, light.
10 000 United States cavalry saddles.
1,076,000 Maynard's primers, and
100,000 other items,
COMPRISING:

Artillery carriages.	Saddles and saddle-bags.
Traveling forges.	Breeching, collars, traces, &c.
Battery wagons.	Gunbarrels and bayonets.
Artillery harness.	Cruppers, valises.
Cartridge-boxes.	Drivers' saddles.
Sword and bayonet scabbards.	Cap-pouches.
Cartridge-box plates.	Shoulder-belts.
Cartridge-box belt plates.	Artillery and cavalry bridles and tools.
Halters.	

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 25th of November, 1867.
The Government reserves the right to refuse bids.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place and 8th-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 6½ o'clock P. M. each day.
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
of Mr. Geo. A. Elliot, of Newburgh, sold on account of Mr. Elliot leaving the country for some years. A choice and elegant collection of books, comprising several thousand volumes of the best English and American editions. Also many large paper and privately printed works, and a large number of superb illustrated works, among them Daniele's Oriental Scenery, 3 vols., folio, original edition; Gilray's Caricatures, 3 vols.; Napoleon's Great Work on Egypt, 23 vols., folio; Champollion's Egypt, 4 vols.; Hogarth's Works, folio; Finden's Royal Gallery, folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols., folio; Holbein's Court of Henry VIII.; Froissart's Chronicles, in gold and colors, 2 vols.; Kingsboro's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols., folio; Robert's Holy Land, 2 vols., folio; Williams' Greece, 2 vols., proofs; Swainson's Zoology, 6 vols., colored plates; Shaw's Dresses and Decorations, 2 vols., gold and colors; Abbottsford Waverly, 12 vols., early copy; Murphy's Arabian Antiquities, folio; London Punch, 20 vols.; Harris' Game and Wild Animals, folio, colored plates; Greville's Flora, 6 vols., colored plates; Audubon's Birds, 5 vols., 1 vol. large folio; a superb set of the British Poets, 128 vols., one-half Roxburgh; British Essayists, 38 vols., full calf; Bancroft's United States, 8 vols., half calf; Bulwer, 31 vols., one-half calf; Prescott, 15 vols., half calf; Irving's Works, 21 vols., half calf; Dickens' Works, 23 vols., and a general assortment of works in the various departments, the greater part in rich and elegant bindings, and the whole one of the most desirable collections offered to the public in some time. To be sold by auction, without reserve, as above. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell, by order of the executors of WM. C. HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867,
the strictly first-class five-story brick brown-stone trimmed store and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st., being 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. Title perfect and no incumbrance, rented to May 1, 1869. Terms very easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
by order of the executors of JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 165 East Broadway, beginning 25 feet east of Rutgers-st. and opposite the intersection of Canal-st. and East Broadway; size 25x50x100. This is one of the few pieces of property in that neighborhood held in fee. Rented to May 1, 1868. Terms easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
The house and lots known as Nos. 255 and 257 William-st., commencing 48 feet, 1 inch East of Chambers-st.; 30 feet front and rear, by 64 feet, 6 inches in depth.
Two-thirds the purchase money can remain.
Possession January 1, 1868.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:
55,162½ pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats (damaged.)
30 yards Buckram.
Terms cash in Government funds. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.
The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Q. M. U. S. A.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 3d day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:
No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 57 West Broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 59 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.
By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 41 West 38th-st., south side, near 5th-av.; the house is first-class and in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; immediate possession will be given; size 21.6 by about 55; lot half block in depth.
Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN.
Office No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PARTITION AND GUARDIAN SALE OF SEVENTY-TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
(Late the property of Benjamin Deforest, deceased,)
On Hamilton-square, 69th and 70th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., being the entire block. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
Mortgagee Sale of Books and Fancy Goods.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, just landed.
70 barrels New-Orleans Oranges.
25 kegs Almeria Grapes.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. corner 14th-st.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., a valuable collection of beautiful oil paintings of American scenery west of the Rocky Mountains, embracing the most interesting and prominent points in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, and the picturesque valley of the Yo Semite, painted from original sketches taken by our American artist, Mr. F. A. BUTMAN, during a ten years' residence on the Pacific coast. The collection numbers in all about 100 pictures of mountain, valley, lake, river and coast scenes, and is particularly worthy of attention as being truthful views of the grand scenery of the far West. Included in the sale are his fine pictures of Mounts Hood, Shasta, St. Helen's, and Lassen's Peak. The above will be on exhibition day and evening from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 East 52d-st., near Madison-av.:
Household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, black walnut centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany hatstand, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, oak extension dining tables, oak cane seat chairs, China, crockery and glass ware.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 62 New-st., New-York, office furniture as follows:

1 mahogany desk.	1 chest of drawers and copy press.
1 standing desk.	1 table.
5 chairs.	
1 black walnut desk.	

Terms cash at sale. HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

BYLANDT & WALDRON, Auctioneers, Salesrooms, No. 646 Broadway.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 20, 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, a collection of about 250 fine oil paintings, being the entire collection of the American Art Galleries. Now on view with catalogues.

BYLANDT & WALDRON, Auctioneers, Salesrooms, No. 646 Broadway.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Nov. 19 and 20, at 11 o'clock each day, importer's sale of superb fancy goods, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
BOUGHT BY G. C. ALLEN,
NO. 415 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN AND INDORSED BY Bacon, Greene, Woolley & Burtis, dated Sept. 21, six months, for $291 07. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. BACON, GREENE, WOOLLEY & BURTIS, No. 100 Reade-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF COMMON STOCK IN the Mariposa Company, in the name of S. C. Seaman, numbered 4,067, for 51 shares. The transfer has been stopped. The finder will please deliver it at the office of the Company. JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

LOST—A LADY'S SABLE COLLAR, ON MONday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, while walking Madison-av. and the Park from 29th to 23d-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 72 Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—LAST NIGHT.
RISTORI.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—RISTORI TO-MORROW.
WEDNESDAY,
LAST MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7½.
Sale of seats will commence at 9, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
NOTICE.—To avoid the exorbitant prices generally paid to speculators, the public are requested to purchase their seats at the advertised ticket offices.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
before her departure for Havana, per steamship *Eagle*, in which she is to embark on Thursday next, the 21st of November, will give in New-York
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,) Nov. 20,
THE LAST NIGHT REPRESENTATION OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
with its great splendor and grand mise en scene, surpassing anything ever seen in correctness on the American stage. TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) LAST MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE,
TO-MORROW.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—RISTORI.
THE LAST REPRESENTATION—MATINEE.
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
will take place TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12½.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will appear for the last time in New-York in her role of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 20, at 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE,
ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS,
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, MEDEA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
Reappearance of
MLLE. TOSTEE.
The Management has great pleasure in stating that Mlle. TOSTEE'S physician, having announced her complete restoration to health, she will reappear, and positively perform, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 23, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
La Grand Duchesse....Mlle. Tostee
Fritz....Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul....Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck....Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum....Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog....Mons. Valter
Nepomuc....Mons. Monier
Wanda....Mlle. De Felcourt
Iza....Mlle. de Bongars
Amelie....Mlle. Monier
Olga....Mlle. Mathilde
Charlotte....Mlle. Susanne
Officier....Mons. Chopin
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15.
Begins at 7¾.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no interior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 9.7 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. Henry B. Chapin, A. M., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The second quarter of the Forty-eighth School year commences on MONDAY, Nov. 18. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWLEDGED ability desires ten scholars for a first-class private school in this City. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter. Ancient and modern languages taught. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

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O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

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AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Hours from 3 until 9 P. M. Highest reference. Address M. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN BY an experienced teacher of English, music and French as an equivalent for board. Address X. A. X., Union-square Post-office.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
NEW FRENCH STYLES, PARLOR SUITES.
FURNITURE AND SLIP COVERINGS at
KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
This week will be presented
THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA OF
ADAM AND EVE;
OR,
THE SAILOR'S DREAM.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY,
LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
GRAND AQUARIA,
RECENTLY ADDED.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day and night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT MORAL LESSON:
"BETTER THAN A HUNDRED SERMONS,"
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE FLORENCES. THE FLORENCES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
JASON....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS.
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Increased Attractions. Two New Ballets.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
the wonderful magic crystal fountain, introduced by Prof. Mosster, from Berlin, in M. Ronzani's ballet, entitled LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Romantic ballet danced by
GUISEPPENA MORLACCHI,
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO,
the
SEVEN PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES,
AND M. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
in the Spectacular Drama of the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

"ARE WE A NATION?"
HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS
at Cooper Institute.
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents 25 cents.
For sale by Brentano, No. 708 Broadway.
G. H. Mathews, No. 929 Broadway.
Jas. L. Hastie's, No. 1,235 Broadway.
Tribune office,
And *Evening Post* office.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FIRST FALL AND WINTER
Exhibition of original pictures and sculptures is NOW OPEN at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. until dusk, and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

HARTZ, THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.—No. 806 Broadway. Eleven nights at DODWORTH HALL THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8, SATURDAY at 2½. MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. THE REAL INDIAN BASKET FEAT will be introduced with other novel illusions. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; for sale at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering's Piano is used. Matinee, children half price. Doors open at 2.

HARVARD ROOMS, 6TH-AV., CORNER 42D-ST.—CHOICE LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. D. F. DIMON, with talented assistants, gives poetic and dramatic readings and recitations THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Music by Prof. ELDER, celebrated blind organist. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, piano, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

EVENINGS UPTOWN.—THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, Prof. DOREMUS' Lecture on "THE CREATION," at the Lecture-room, Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison-av. and 42d-st. The beautiful and wonderful chemical illustrations accompanying this instructive lecture are rarely brought within reach of the people. Tickets at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Woodworth's, under the Nassau Bank, No. 9 Beekman-st.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., free exhibition of oil-paintings by Mr. F. A. BUTMAN. To be sold at auction THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8-5 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

JENNYS & SON'S
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 910 Broadway.
Unsurpassed by any others in the world, and 20 per cent. lower. Also, second-hand pianos.
H. H. SNELLING, Sole Agent.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

A LADY AND SISTER WILL GIVE PIANO-forte lessons, at their own or pupil's residence, at $10 per quarter advance; the most thorough instruction guaranteed; refers to best families; great care given to new pupils. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—FOR A DOWN-TOWN CHURCH, A competent man to act as chorister or precentor. Services morning and evening; afternoon, Sabbath-school session. Address W. H. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, with reference and terms.

PIANO FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST City makers; worth $600, will be sold for half price. At No. 176 9th-av. Has not been in use six months.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York,
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Open for the reception of pupils throughout the season.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL EPPSTEIN, plaintiff, against BERNARD EPPSTEIN, defendant; summons for relief. To the defendant, Bernard Eppstein: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon Row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Oct. 30, 1867.
H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Tryon Row, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1867.
N5law6w* H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS IS THE WARMEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
SECOND WEEK AND CERTAIN SUCCESS! THE THEATRE FASHIONABLY CROWDED EVERY NIGHT TO SEE "NORWOOD."
* * The Grand Military Tableaux nightly encored.
* * The vast popular voice in its favor.
* * The beautiful Worrell Sisters appear
* * In the play in interesting characters.
* * Lovely Scenery!
* * Superb Military Music!
* * Effective Choruses and Fine Acting!
* * Touching and Pathetic Scenes of Disastrous Love!
* * Laughable Situations and Genuine American Humor.
* * Move the audiences alternately to
* * Tears, Smiles and Enthusiasm.
NORWOOD } Is the great moral play of the times. Maids and youths can enjoy it without hurt. Age and manhood, wifehood and widowhood, are delighted with it.
The performance terminates at 10½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
Matinee on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In consequence of the great desire to witness the present revival of STANDARD PLAYS, the Manager respectfully intimates that the
BOX BOOK WILL BE OPEN
six days in advance.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
Tobin's beautiful comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and others.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, (for the last time,)
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
FRIDAY, Nov. 22, (for the last time,)
THE HONEYMOON.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, (for the last time,)
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL
having been purchased by Mr. Wallack, it will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
with beautiful scenery, appropriate appointments, costumes, and an excellent cast.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.,
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
whose astonishing feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
have created
THE MOST MARKED SENSATION
of the season, and whose
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS
absolutely baffle description, appears every night and at all the matinees.
BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the full strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized on this continent.
FOUR MATINEES NEXT WEEK,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THE PILGRIM.
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
TWO HUNDRED LIFE-SIZE FIGURES.
BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES.
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES, AT 2 P. M.,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
Miss ELIZA LUMLEY, Contralto.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organ, and other eminent artists.
Admission ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the Hall.
No reserved seats.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
HUMEROUS LECTURES.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,
THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE—JILKS VS. JILKS.
Five hundred additional seats will be provided for this entertainment. Reserved seats at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macy's, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

BILLIARDS.
PROF. CARME AND ISADORE GAYRAUD.
Three thousand points, at the three-ball carom game, will be played by the two Professors. The contest will commence on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, and will consist of ten games, of 300 points each, for ten consecutive days, the match to come off at CARME'S BILLIARD ROOM, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs; those who have been unskillfully treated should consult their own interest and call. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF ALL INVENTIONS is Dr. SACHSE'S UTERINE AUTOMATON, patented Oct. 23, 1867, for the radical cure of uterine diseases. Office No. 46 East 12th-st., two doors from Broadway. Hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; female physician if desired; insured immediate relief, with safety, from whatever cause guaranteed.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LOUISIANA.

Abatement of Yellow Fever—The Cotton Crop—What the Colored People Demand—The Sugar Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The epidemic is flucuating. One day it was down to four deaths, and the next up to eight. It fluctuates like one of your fancy stocks, but it is to be hoped it will soon disappear from the market. In the meantime the people begin to pour into the city, and as the disease has been declared no longer epidemic those who may die of it must be consoled by the fact that the fever has no right to be killing people after the doctors have declared it no longer authorized to do so.

OUR COTTON TRADE.

It is to be regretted that while the streets are becoming more crowded, the merchants are not as well occupied as they would wish. Nor does the cotton arrive in as large quantities as was hoped. Commission merchants complain that their customers "dodge" them by trading their cotton to other markets, and the customers say that prices have so declined as to render it impossible to pay old debts and current expenses. Indeed, the wages fixed at twenty-five cents per pound have now to be paid by sales at fifteen cents per pound, and the planter's profits must be very small. Will Congress continue to impose a tax of nearly twenty per cent. on the net proceeds of cotton? Then, it must come down to a close contest between the coolie in India and the freedman here, which can live on least. If our Government shall take sides against the freedmen by taxing his cotton it will place him under this additional disadvantage with respect to his competitor. There is, moreover, another grievance of which the freedman has a right complain. The Government has loaned rolling stock to many Southern railroads, and is now enforcing its debt. The embarrassments of these roads compels them to impose a heavy transportation charge upon the local trade, so the freedman pays heavy for carrying his cotton and bringing back his supplies. With a repeal of the cotton tax, and a less vindictive policy towards the cotton planter and laborer, we may continue to produce cotton even at very low prices. This will be, however, because the people resident here will be compelled to raise some crops, and none will pay so well as cotton, but we cannot expect the immigration of capital or numbers when other portions of the Republic offer higher inducements.

OUR MERCHANDISE.

The stock of goods in New-Orleans is always good and well selected, much of it having been purchased in the European markets, but owing to the prevalence of the epidemic much of the goods consumed in the interior have been imported by rail into the upper towns of the South. This leaves the less for us to supply, and this is really the most serious symptom of the season.

GEN. HANCOCK.

With the abatement of the yellow fever we expect the arrival of the military commandant. He will relieve the temporary commander in more senses than one. This functionary has removed Sheriff HAYS on the ground that he was an impediment to reconstruction. His successor having declined to accept he was reinstated, though it must be plain he must be as great an obstacle this week as he was last. A Justice of the Peace was also removed upon some imputation of malversation in office, and a court of inquiry is to find upon the charges exhibited against him. If not guilty, he must, of course, be restored. The difficulty with the commandants is that wherever a lucrative office is in the hands of any other than Radicals, appeals are made to the authorities for their removal. It is difficult to resist these demands, and still more to disbelieve the representations which the person interested in the removal will make. Hence an honorable soldier may very well be misled as to the charges, and he will naturally desire to do justice when convinced that these charges are unfounded. Gen. HANCOCK, judging from his biography, which appears in one of our journals, is a reasonable man and disposed to do justice. We await his coming in humble hope that he may not be a Pope or a Sickles. It may not be amiss to say that Louisiana is more interested in having a just and wise commander than any other Southern State. She lies water-logged by the destruction of her levees, which nothing less than Congressional aid can restore. The colored people are in possession of the Government, and may take such official possession of New-Orleans as to render property and business insecure, or at least unattractive to that capital and enterprise which we need so much. We would be very glad to compromise upon a just military government for some time until something like a stable State Government can be established.

THE COLORED PROGRAMME.

While we hope for more cordial relations with the colored people, their leaders are contending for certain social concessions that can never be attained. Any attempt to enforce them by law will be attended with serious difficulty. A translation of a recent article in the organ of the colored people here will define these demands. It is headed *Les droits de la Population de Couleur*. It must be remembered that the term *de couleur* applies here to those negroes only who have, more or less, white blood in their veins. This class then demands certain "rights" which are thus set forth in the article:

"Let us remember that the new Constitution of Louisiana should take account of the relative situation of two classes of citizens, or rather of the hostile attitude of the old privileged classes against two descriptions of people. We have heretofore proven that the interests of the freedmen can only be protected by enacting certain guarantees, applicable to the situation of those laborers, and taking account of the domineering pretensions of the planters. It now remains that we should speak to-day of the rights of the people of color in general.

If the freedmen are in a peculiar condition, whether because of habits contracted by their patrons under the system of slave labor, or because of the compelled ignorance under which the law held the field laborer, the man of color in general is also the victim of certain pretensions of the ancient oligarchy. They misunderstood, and they continue obstinately to misunderstand, certain rights which belong to him by the same title as to all other citizens. It will be necessary, then, that the Constitution shall deal impartially with this unjust spirit, and also with those customs prejudicial to our rights which still maintain themselves in the bosom of Louisiana society. It is necessary that the Constitution should give guarantees upon this point to the populations aggrieved.

It is then these customs that we most attack. There is a painful and an unfortunate prejudice which still reigns among the whites, or at least among almost all the whites of Louisiana. It is the idea that the man of mixed blood has not the same civil rank as the white. The law has fairly proclaimed the contrary, but our cousins will not admit the legal principle save with such restrictions and reservations as impair its integrity. They understand how to make the difference by the application of the law. The Civil Rights Bill has not been sufficient, it rests powerless under the *force of prejudice*. There must be, then, something more done. There must be special enactments, describing the different circumstances where the prejudices resist the law and forcing in these circumstances the prejudices to yield to the law.

In no other manner can we triumph over the power of inaction and the denial of justice which oppose us. Thus, if all citizens are equal before the law, what reason can be given for excluding our children from the public schools, and for confining them as the lepers of the middle age in an inclosure apart? There can be none. The question will not bear a serious examination. The child of an American citizen has a right to go to the public school, and it will be one of the duties of the Convention to assure him this right. Those who may consider themselves polluted by association may withdraw, and we wish them *bon voyage*.

After the question of schools will come that of admission into railroad cars and steamboats, then the question of theatres, hotels and stores. Every public place opened at a price is obviously at the disposal of any one who will pay the price of admission. If any refuse us admission we are no longer equal before the law, we are no longer citizens as all others.

Such are the principal points upon which guarantees are necessary in order to assure to each citizen the rights which the law acknowledges in principle, but of which our cousins are so ungenerous as to deny us in practice."

It is unnecessary to accompany this extract with comments. The white people are perfectly willing to accord to the colored people as good schools as their own. But they wish them separate. There is then no purpose to exclude the colored children from the schools, as alleged in the article. The argument that when a place of resort is opened at a price the proprietor loses all right to discriminate among his customers, or to prescribe the terms upon which it shall be used, requires no reply. The principle that citizenship implies a right to enter any public place when one will pay the price, would carry a drunken man into a dancing academy, or a bawd into a dress-circle. If it admitted the citizen-quadroon into the theatre or the ballroom it could not exclude the blackest citizen who tendered the price of a ticket.

Such, however, is the programme of the colored leaders. It proposes to control prejudices and customs by Constitutional law. This is a [illegible] prise in America, and we should augur no advantage in the attempt to enforce it here.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The crop of sugar is coming into the mill, and the cane is generally good. The extent of the crop, though larger than last year, cannot, however, be anticipated. You are aware that the year before the war Louisiana produced nearly three-fourths of the whole sugar consumed in the Union. Now the crop does not exceed a tenth, or, at most, an eighth. The proportionate decline is even greater than that of cotton. The price of sugar before the war was lower than at present, and the cost of supply was in good part borne by exchange of Western provisions and Eastern manufactures. Our sugar is now produced by free labor, and yet the levees have not been repaired, and upon computation the United States pay a balance of $24,000,000 in specie for sugar made by slave labor and imported under a heavy tax for the supply of the American people. It is to be hoped that a Republican Congress will not continue to depress the labor of the freedman to pay a bounty to the master of the slave. It seems inconsistent. W. M. B.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Parliamentary Matters — Important Postal Arrangements—Proposition to Carry Newspapers Free—Convention of Agriculturists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

The debate on the address in answer to the speech of the Governor-General, terminated on Thursday evening, and without any member of the Ministry, except Mr. TILLEY, speaking upon it. This has caused some surprise, but probably the omission of Ministerial speeches was because no amendment was moved to the address—a course unprecedented in the Parliaments of Canada before confederation. It is, perhaps, well that the debate was protracted, as it gave the Nova Scotians a fair opportunity of stating their grievances, which, after all, amount to very little, for it appears that they have really no ground of complaint. The fact has been elicited that Nova Scotia has fared very well since the union, the General Government having advanced a considerable sum of money to assist in carrying on the local Government. This does not look as if Ontario and Quebec, as Mr. HOWE and his friends allege, desired to oppress the maritime provinces. The truth is, the Nova Scotians are annoyed at the way in which Confederation was accomplished. At first both branches of their Legislature were opposed to the scheme, but ultimately they adopted it by considerable majorities. Thus it is obvious that the Nova Scotians have only themselves to blame for their connection with the other Provinces in the act of confederation. Neither the Canadian nor the Imperial Government could be to blame; but as the anti-union party have been amply revenged upon the unionists for the carrying of the scheme in the manner that it was carried, they should be satisfied, and there are strong indications they will be soon so far satisfied as to withdraw their opposition to the union. One member has already declared for the union.

Very few of the new members for Ontario gave their eloquence an airing during the debate on the address. The only ones who spoke were Messrs. BLAKE, YOUNG, CAMERON, HARRISON and BODWELL, none of whom, however, appear to have impressed the House with their oratorical powers. Dr. PARKER, although rather conspicuous in the late Parliament, actually broke down the other evening. But he rallied, and on Friday brought up a very silly motion calling upon the Governor-General to lay before Parliament the correspondence with reference to the marks of royal favor conferred upon certain members of the Confederation delegation who watched the progress of the Confederation Bill in England. It is difficult to see what object the mover had, for he has no political sympathy with the two gentlemen, Messrs. GALT and CARTIER, who refused the title of C. B. The motion fell through, when it was seen that the matter concerned the Imperial rather than the Dominion Government.

None of the important measures to be proposed by the Government have yet been brought forward, but they soon will be. A new Postal Bill will be introduced in the Senate by Postmaster CAMPBELL, having for its object the reduction of the present uniform rate of five cents upon letters to any part of the Dominion, to three cents, and that of newspapers to half a cent. There is a strong feeling in favor of the entire abolition of newspaper postage, and much will be done to persuade the Government to carry it out. There is no newspaper postage in New-Brunswick or Nova Scotia, which fact strengthens the advocates of the abolition scheme in Ontario. We were free from newspaper postage for three years in the time of Postmaster SPENCE, but his successor restored the postage, and there has been complaining ever since. The new bill may yet be altered with respect to newspaper postage.

Notice has been given of several bills having for their objects the organization of the Dominion, and a new Currency Bill is under consideration which it is expected will meet the various demands made for a change in our currency system. The bill will also regulate the value of foreign silver coins. The Government, too, will bring in a measure for the establishment of Government savings banks. It is now said that time will not permit of a Militia Bill being introduced this session. The pay of members for this session is to be fixed at $6 per diem, should the session not exceed thirty days, or $600 for the whole session if it should exceed that period.

Hon. STEPHEN RICHARDS is, after all, to try his chances in "old Niagara." The member elect, Mr. DONALD ROBERTSON, is to make way, and the opinion prevails that Mr. RICHARDS will find no difficulty in being returned, the way having been made smooth by the usual appliances of Governments when they have to make provision for a colleague requiring a seat. Without resorting to the means alluded to, it was not considered possible to elect Mr. RICHARDS. The members of the Federal and the Ontario Government are acting very strangely. None of the vacancies have been filled up in the General Cabinet. Mr. RICHARDS has been waiting all this time for a seat, and there are several vacant Judgeships. The one for the County of York does not appear to have even a single applicant; that for the adjoining County of Halton has several, but the favorite is kept in suspense because, it is said, that the member for the county is making up his mind to support the Ministry, and in consideration of his doing so he will get the Judgeship for a particular friend.

Parliament will do very little this session, and no doubt Ministers are pleased that it is to be a short one, for they have no intention of doing much more than bring in measures for the consolidation of the Union, and to facilitate the working of the Government. A bill for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway will have to be brought into Parliament and the work fairly decided upon, but nothing will be done either to enlarge the canals or open up the Northwest territory. The great object at present will be to limit the expenditure of the Dominion, and no great works beside the Intercolonial Railway will be undertaken. As regards the local Governments they will not enter upon anything of consequence, and for the first few years their expenditure will be as light as possible, for great fears are expressed in some quarters that the expense of carrying on the Governments under the new system will be very extensive. Hence it is desirable that the Government, in order to stand well with the people, should practice economy and retrenchment to the utmost. In this way it is hoped that the Union will be found suited to the general wish, but there are some who do not entertain very sanguine hopes of its success.

An important Convention of agriculturists from various parts of the Province was held here this week, resulting in the adoption of a new Agricultural Bill to be submitted to the Legislature at its next sitting, changing the mode of electing the Board of Agriculture, and making other alterations with the view of furthering the interests of the agricultural community of Ontario. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the best spirit pervaded the Convention.

WEST INDIES.

Affairs in Havana—The Cholera and Its Causes—Laxity of Health Regulations—Custom-house Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

The city is in a fearful state of excitement since the report of cholera has gained credence and got into general circulation. There are more deaths than usual at this season of the year, and although not a single authenticated case of Asiatic cholera has actually been recorded, it cannot be denied that there is prevalent a sickness resembling cholera in many of its symptoms and in many instances producing death. It is a wonder that cholera does not prevail here throughout the year, as the fundamental laws of hygiene and cleanliness are not observed in the least. Private residences are located among the portions teeming with wholesale provision houses, the owners of which seem to take an especial delight in keeping a large stock of putrid provisions on hand. The Police, which takes such particular care of our precious persons, and watches with great solicitude to ascertain whether we are provided with the necessary document stating who and what we are, and where and how we live, take not the slightest interest in a matter involving the lives of thousands. The heads of departments merit the blame and are responsible. They hold meetings, ask for information from the Board of Health and issue orders; but with all the despotic power they possess, they have not yet dared to order a committee to go about the wards inhabited by the lower classes, and, as in New-York, command the inhabitants to remove the garbage and filth, and, in case of non-compliance, do it themselves and collect the expended amount from the property-owners. Several Inspectors are known to exist whose duty it is to look after unsound and decayed provisions; but they must be in a very offensive state of decomposition indeed if the grasping or unprincipled vender does not dispose of them before the inspectors are at hand. In the United States, as a general thing, the people aid the officers of the law in the execution of their duties; here they seem to take delight in thwarting the ends of justice, or in being able to play some trick on a Police officer or magistrate. This is one of the principal causes for the existence of numerous nuisances and the escape of criminals, adding thereto, as a matter of course, the customary and compulsory drawing up of petitions, counter-petitions and memorials, and that lavish outlay of red tape, the curse of Spanish legislation. The first good norther will undoubtedly drive every vestige of cholera away from here, and a general cleaning of the city will do the rest. The authorities have taken some steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and also made arrangements to provide hospital accommodations in addition to those now available, in case cholera should become epidemic. But this latter contingency at present appears doubtful.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

The Custom-house authorities have received a severe reproof from the Colonial Minister in Madrid, a proceeding which seems to indicate plainly that the Cabinet has at length become aware that many of our local officers carry things with a high hand, and interpret the laws to suit their own purposes, and in direct opposition to the intents of the Home Government. Heavy sums which were overpaid by importers of merchandise are now to be returned to them, and the stinging reproof, which was preceded by the recall of the former Administrador, may serve as a warning to his successors. Whatever changes have taken place for the better are mainly due to the zeal and incorruptibility of the Director of the Administration, D. MANUEL DE LARA, who, undaunted by the many uncomplimentary and threatening remarks of many merchants, (*alias* privileged smugglers,) and uninfluenced by the whining and lying of the *confrères*, the Custom-house employes, has pursued a straight line of policy, the benefits of which are daily becoming perceptible. The Collector has issued an order compelling the Inspectors to vary their modes of life by working about eight hours a day, and allowing the merchants to get at their goods instead of taking a little exercise from 10 to 2, as customary heretofore. After a while we may manage to transact affairs as they are transacted in Spain and other civilized countries, and teach the conceited employes that they are the servants and not the masters of the people. QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from all Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

The Press and the public are still discussing with a great deal of warmth the question regarding the Sisters of Charity. The *Pensamiento* of Vera Cruz is very hostile to the sisters, and published in its issue of the 30th ult. a very bitter and offensive note, stating that a Police officer who went to their residence to deliver an order to the Mother Superior, did not find any one to receive him in the hall, but on opening an inner door discovered the Mother Superior and the clerk of the hospital playing at hide-and-go-seek. This announcement caused several respectable gentlemen to issue a card denying the truth of all such defamatory stories, and defying the production of proof. The editor has since retracted, and says if any falsehoods have been told they must be charged upon the Police officer who gave the information.

A great inundation occurred at Tuxtepec on the 24th and 25th ult. Many of the principal buildings were destroyed, as also a quantity of grain and provision warehouses and contents. Extreme destitution prevails.

The official organ denies the authenticity of the statement published in the *Siglo*, to the effect that Mr. PRITCHARD had left for the United States for the purpose of negotiating a loan of $12,-000,000.

The guard of the Fresnillo started out in pursuit of a band of robbers, in the State of Zacatecas; the ladrones, however, made their escape.

The force under the command of Gen. NARANJO, who went in pursuit of the Indians infesting New-Leon, has returned. They followed them to the point of junction of the Rio Grande and the Rio Puerco, when they were obliged to give up the pursuit on account of exhaustion of the cavalry horses. The Indians in their flight abandoned some fifty horses, mules, &c., first killing them.

A train on the Vera Cruz road recently ran off the track. The brakeman was killed and several passengers were wounded. A switch had been misplaced, and as is supposed, intentionally.

It is rumored that the Government is about to make important concessions to the citizens of the United States residing in Mexico; such as an exemption from forced loans and military exactions and requisitions. The measure does not seem to give satisfaction to the Mexicans, however, who object to foreigners having privileges which they do not enjoy themselves. QUASIMODO.

Gen. Quiroga's Final Escape.

We find the following in a letter from Laredo, on the upper Rio Grande, to the Rio Grande *Courier*. It is dated Oct. 12, 1867. There is no Gen. CERROGO within our recollection, but the description suits well Gen. QUIROGA, who made his escape at the same time with MARQUEZ:

"On the 10th inst. Gen. CERRGO, of the Emperor's staff, arrived in this city. The General surrendered at the capture of the City of Mexico, but finding that death would be his inevitable fate, effected his escape with eighty followers, and took to the mountains. After living there for some time, he determined to get to the United States if possible, and over a month ago started with nearly eighty men, and but a few days since, after innumerable hardships and hairbreadth escapes, arrived in this city, having crossed the Rio Grande below Roma, and walked the greater part of the distance. The General, an old soldier of Mexico, under whom DIAZ and ESCOBEDO served as Lieutenants, expresses confident views of another revolution in Mexico, immediately after the elections, and further, that ESCOBEDO has fallen into disgrace with the President."

The Constitutional Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a few lines in relation to the much-censured body above named, and in reply to your editorial on the subject this morning? First, as to the legality of the adjourned session. Your article assumes that the authority of the Convention is derived from the statute of last Winter, and the Attorney-General, in the extraordinary letter to the Comptroller, which he has seen fit to make public, recognizes no other authority for its existence than the act of this Legislature. Let me call your attention to the provision of the existing Constitution upon the subject. Section 2 of Article 13 requires a submission to the people in 1866 of the question whether there shall be a Convention and provides, "in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the Legislature at its next session shall provide by law *for the election of delegates to such Convention*."

You will see that the Convention owes its existence, therefore, to the Constitution and the vote of the people, and not to the Legislature. The only power given to the Legislature is to provide for the *election* of delegates. It had no power or right to limit the session, or to control the time or manner of submission of amendments to the people. The members of the Convention undoubtedly depend upon the Legislature for *their pay*. I trust they have enough patriotism to go on the short time it will now require to finish their work, whether found or not, But this remains to be seen. On the 23d of September the Convention, finding it would be impossible to complete its labors in time to give the people any adequate opportunity to consider the proposed changes before this Fall's election, concluded to adjourn till November 12. The Convention of 1846, meeting the 1st of June, did not conclude its work till about the middle of October. The time left by them was entirely insufficient to permit the people of the State to pass upon it *intelligently* at the general election that year. And many of the conceded imperfections of that instrument may have been the result of the undue haste which characterized the last days of the body which framed it. Can it be considered very extraordinary when we reflect upon the immense increase since that time of the wealth, population and variety of business interests of the State, that the Convention of 1867 found more time necessary than did that of 1846?—and did it evince great lack of wisdom in deciding not to thrust the proposed amendments upon the people without giving them time to consider their nature and the expediency of adopting them?

Second—As to the conduct of the delegates, which you so severely denounce. I do not propose to discuss at length the justice of your strictures. It has become quite fashionable with the newspapers of the State to be severe on the Convention. I think this disposition arises solely from a want of information on their part as to what the Convention has really done. It is very easy to charge such a body of men with having "wasted months." The truth is, as all delegates who attended with anything like constancy will testify, that few deliberative bodies have ever shown greater disposition to work. That there may have been more "talk" than was expedient will not be denied. The charge which you made, however, that "Time was frittered away in debates which pointed more to the election than to the amendment of the Constitution," is, I think, without much foundation in fact. The number of partisan speeches on either side was very small. In looking over the debates you will find but very few speeches made in a partisan spirit.

It is really very important as to how much "glory" the Convention may obtain for itself. We all know that certain portions of our organic law need amendment. Our present judiciary system is terribly defective. It disgraces the State and threatens its utter ruin. Some change also is imperatively demanded in relation to the powers and duties of the Legislature. If possible, something should be done to check that fearful and growing evil—legislative corruption. If the Convention shall proceed now to finish its labors, and shall propose changes which will tend to abolish, or even mitigate, any of these evils, is it not best for patriotic citizens to aid in commending them to the people?

And is it the part of wisdom or patriotism for the Press of the State, anticipating failure, to endeavor to excite popular distrust and contempt for the body through which reform must come, if it comes at all? For if this Convention shall prove a failure, there is little hope of remedy in this generation at least for any of those ills under which our State is groaning.

A DELEGATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16, 1867.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican School Convention.

The Seventeenth Ward Republicans, last evening, renominated FREDERICK C. WAGNER for School Trustee.

Mozart Aldermanic Nomination.

The Sixteenth Ward Mozart Aldermanic Convention met at No. 809 Third-avenue last evening and nominated TERENCE FARLEY.

Tammany Aldermanic Convention.

The following was the action of the Tammany Aldermanic Conventions in the several districts last evening:

Dist.		Dist.	
2	Thomas Coman.	10	Thomas Connor.
4	Edward Cuddy.	12	John Waltman.
6	Hugh O'Brien.	14	John Nesbitt.
8	Adjourned to Wednesday.	16	No meeting.

Mozart District School Convention.

The following was the action of the Mozart District School Convention last evening:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	No meeting.	5	Adjourned to Thursday.
2	No meeting.	6	Adjourned to Friday.
3	No meeting.	7	No meeting.
4	Adjourned to Thursday.		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 18—P. M.

FLOUR quiet; sales 250 bbls. City ground Spring at $10; 80 bbls. White Western at $12 75@13. WHEAT active but lower; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 04; 13,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 97; 10,-800 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 97; 8,700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 95; 17,000 bushels Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Club, mixed, at $1 95, to arrive, and 1,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, per same, at $1 90 and 17,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, to arrive, at 96c. CORN dull; sales 7,200 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 16½; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Toledo at $1 15, and 8,000 bushels kiln dried new Chicago at $1 14. OATS dull; market bare; opened at 67c., to arrive. RYE nominal at $1 45. MESS PORK dull at $22. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—153,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Barley, 20,000 bushels Flour. SHIPMENTS—27,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 141,000 bushels Oats, 48,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 bushels Rye. IN STORE—114,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 122,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye. FREIGHTS weak; Corn to New-York 14½c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15, and 2,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 05. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels Indiana at $1 24. BARLEY unchanged; sales 20,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 48. RYE and PEAS quiet. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13½c., Rye, 14c.; Oats 10c to New-York. Lumber $5 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c; to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—90,100 bushels Wheat, 18,200 bushels Barley, 12,000 bushels Rye, 23,800 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 72,700 bushels Wheat, 39,400 bushels Corn, 36,800 bushels Barley, 14,900 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR quiet at $11@$12 50 for Winter Extras; $8 30@$9 50 for fair to choice Spring Extras. WHEAT active at $1 84½@$1 85 for No. 1, and $1 74@$1 74½ for No. 2. CORN quiet at 92c.@93c. for No. 2, and 80c.@81½c. for new. OATS declining; sales at 54½c.@55c. RYE firmer at $1 35 for No. 1, and $1 33 for No. 2. BARLEY advancing; sales at $1 17@$1 18 for No. 2. FREIGHTS steady at 7c. on Corn and 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo. MESS PORK dull and nominal at $19 25@$20 for new, and $19 25 for old. GREEN HAMS, ENGLISH and SIDE MEATS firm. LARD, 11¾c.@12c. DRESSED HOGS steady at $6 75@$6 90. LIVE HOGS lower at $5 40@$5 60 for common, and $6@$6 12½ for prime to choice grades. RECEIPTS—[illegible],000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 96,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 18.

COTTON—Active; sales 3,900 bales; Middlings at 17¼c.; receipts since Saturday, 2,889 bales; exports, 2,000 bales. SUGAR dull and irregular; good Common, 10c.; Fair, 11c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14¾c. MOLASSES active at full prices, 70c.@94c. FLOUR dull and depressed: Superfine nominally $9 25@$9 50; Choice, $14 50. CORN dull and drooping at $1 30@$1 35. OATS, 77c.@78c. MESS PORK very dull with no sales; nominally $22. BACON dull and declining; shoulders retailing at 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD dull; prime tierces 12¾c.; Keg. 13¾c. Exchange at Sight on New-York, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 140¼. Sterling Exchange, 149@153.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 18.

TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON firmer. HEMP nominal. FLOUR dull and unsettled, with a light local demand; Extra Choice, $10 75@$12 75. WHEAT dull and unsettled, buyers standing off; Prime to Choice Fall White, $2 40@$2 55; Prime to Choice Spring, $1 71 @$1 85. CORN very dull at 87c.@90c. for new and old. OATS active at 65c.@66c. RYE firm at $1 25@$1 30. BARLEY firm; Spring $1 25, Fall $1 90. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c.; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c. LARD, 12c. for tierces. WHISKY firm. Live Hogs in light supply and a fair demand at 5½c.@6½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged and little offering. CORN in fair local demand; new, on the ear, 80c.@81c.; shelled, 93c.@94c. OATS firm and quiet. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firmer at $1 48@$1 50 COTTON dull and nominal at 16½c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK held at $20; no sales. LARD held at 12½c. BACON unchanged, HOGS active at $6 80@$7. gross, and $8 75, net; receipts 2,600 head. Gold, 139½ buying.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 18.

TOBACCO steady; sales 63 hhds. Lugs and Medium Leaf at $3 30@$13 50. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $8; No. 1, $12@$12 25. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 51. CORN—Old Shelled, 95c.; New, on the ear, in bulk, 65c.@70c. OATS, in bulk, 67c.@70c. COTTON, 15½c.@16c. PORK—Old Mess, $20 50. HOGS—Packages, 6¼c.@7c., gross. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Lard, 12½c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR quiet and steady, with a fair demand; Double Extras from Winter Red, Wheat, $10 50@$12 WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Winter Red $2 50; No. 2 Winter Red, $2 43; the demand was light. CORN in fair demand and advanced ½c; Old, $1 07; New, 93c. OATS steady at 65c.@66c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 45 for State and Western. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; White Michigan, $2 67; Amber Michigan, $2 54; No. 1 Spring, $2 08. CORN dull; old and new are unchanged; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 07; No. 2 do. at $1 05; Michigan at $1 04; new at 90c. OATS firm; sales of No. 1 at 62c.@62½c. RYE, $1 33 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet at $1 15 for No. 1. DRESSED HOGS, $6 50@$7. LAKE FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

COTTON dull, with small business doing; Middling Upland 18c.; Middling Orleans 19c. PETROLEUM dull and unsettled. FLOUR dull; small business and prices unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales small. CORN active and tending upward; sales 7,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 42; Mixed Western, $1 38@$1 39; New, $1 10. PROVISIONS dull. BARLEY, $1 45@$1 53. MALT, $1 55@$1 65.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 18.

COTTON very dull and nominal. Middling Uplands, 17½c. FLOUR dull and nothing doing. WHEAT steady; prime Red, $2 50@$2 55. CORN firm; old White and Yellow, $1 35@$1 37; new White, $1 15@$1 28; new Mixed Western, $1 30. OATS dull at 70c.@74c. RYE—$1 55@$1 60 for Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

The market for BEEF CATTLE is active; sales 2,400 head at 4c.@8½c. ℔ lb. SHEEP active; sales 5,000 head at 4½c.@6c. ℔ lb. gross. HOGS unchanged; sales 5,800 at $9@$10 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 50½c. RESIN steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $2 40@$4 for common and Pale. COTTON quiet at 15¾c. for Middling. TAR unchanged at $2 25. HAY 87½c. for North River.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 18.

COTTON, 15½c.@15¾c. CORN, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS, 71c.@72c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50@$8. PORK, $22@$22 50; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Shoulders, 13c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR active; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50. WHEAT firmer at $1 84½ for No. 1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 18.

COTTON is depressed and prices are irregular; sales, 860 bales; Middlings, 16½c.; receipts, 1,040 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 18.

The COTTON market closed firm; Middlings, 15½c.@16c.; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 4,124 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 18.

The COTTON market closed weak; sales, 375 bales; receipts, 628 bales; Middlings, 15½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 18.

The Stock market is steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾. Gold 139¾.

[Advertisement.]

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, THE VEGETATIVE powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. Consumption is talked of; the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion.

Attended with the following symptoms;

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases *Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption* bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT.

It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by all the druggists. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Principal depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway,
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Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Beware of counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

Warm and Durable Undergarments at lowest prices.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR, No. 96 Bowery, No. 939 Broadway, cor. 22d-st., and No. 165 5th-av. Established 1823.

[Advertisement.]

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Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
Nebraska	Nov. 6	Liverpool	New-York
St. Laurent	Nov. 7	Havre	New-York
Germania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	New-York
Cuba	Nov. 9	Liverpool	Boston
Pennsylvania	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Nov. 13	Glasgow	New-York
Persia	Nov. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Nov. 16	Bremen	New-York
Cella	Nov. 16	London	New-York
Aleppo	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Paris	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
France	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Periere	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York
China	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Boston
New-York	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Allemannia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	New-York
Minnesota	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Java	Nov. 20	Boston	Liverpool
Chicago	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Cork	Nov. 20	New-York	Antwerp
Deutchland	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	Nov. 23	New-York	Hamburg
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, RIO, ETC.			
Georgia	Nov. 19	New-York	Vera Cruz
Rising Star	Nov. 21	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Nov. 21	New-York	Havana
South America	Nov. 21	New-York	Rio de Janerio
Nebraska	Nov. 25	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Boston and Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post-office at 5:30 P. M.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Georgia*, close at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Hibernian*, close at the General Post-office at 6 P. M.

Mails for Antwerp, by the *City of Cork*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 18—*In steamship Siberia, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Pignotel, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. Spedding, Miss Spedding, Mr. Hatihenson, David Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Calder, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Olga de Gorska, G. R. Davidson, Mr. De Lancy Ward, Russell Smither, S. Chevalier, H. P. Brooks, Mrs. Jones, 2 daughters and infant, Mrs. Ballantine, Rev. F. Andreadi, Mr. Killmann, S. Athranasiaki, E. H. Cooper, C. H. Honold, Mrs. Burnham, Thos. Stock, Jno. Storer, Roger Racal, W. D. Howden, Mr. Wethers, James Pyle, R. A. Reed, T. Boader, E. J. Paine, L. B. Paine—Total, 40 in cabin, and 358 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Havana—P. C. Gilbert and wife, G. H. Woodbury, J. F. Woodbury, F. Brown, James Pike, Wm. Baldwin, Mr. Butcher, Dr. Minassian, Claiborne Sneed and lady, Capt. Eve and lady, E. P. Barker, Wm. Christian, J. Abelore, James Barry, James Fitzpatrick, Wm. Donohue, Chas. Smith, Henry Edwards, Wm. H. Adams, and 70 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 51 | Sun sets....... 4 39 | Moon rises... 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 00 | Gov. Island. 2 49 | Hell Gate...... 4 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Levant, (Br.,) Ackley, Liverpool via Savannah, Parmele Bros.; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Saxon, Harris, St. Thomas, New-York Submarine Co.

Ship King Phillip, Hubbard, Glasgow, J. O. Baker & Co.

Brigs Flora, (Br.,) Cowling, Lisbon, G. F. Bulley; Frank Clark, Barstow, Buenos Ayres, C. Ludman & Co.; Koningen Elizabeth, (Pruss.,) Rieck, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Laura, (Br.,) Carmichael, Oporto, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Zero, (Br.,) Fowler, St. John's, N. F., C. B. Swain; Arctic, Card, Rotterdam, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Ella, Montgomery, Georgetown, S. C. Thompson & Hunter; John Mosser, Rhodes, Baltimore, M. B. Bedell; Myrover, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Alcora, Talbot, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Leocadia, Poole, Salem, Mass., R. W. Ropes & Co.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Mystic, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Nov. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 398 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 6, 1:45 P. M., passed steamship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 42 29, lon. 61 52, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool. 16th, 2:30 A. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound S.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 15, 12 M., 5 miles N. E. of Tybee Bar, exchanged signals with steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. 16th, 10:20 A. M., lat. 34, lon. 76 52, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana. 16th, 11:35 A. M., lat. 34 08, lon. 76 44, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston Nov. 16. via Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left in Key West, steamship Tillie. Partridge, from Galveston for New-York, repairing rudder; expected to sail in a few days.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., off Charleston Bar, passed steamship Charleston, bound in.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Pendleton, Elizabethport, with coal to Lunt Bros.

Ship Lucas, (Fr.,) ——, Thomas 20 ds., in ballast to H. Burgy. Experienced heavy weather and head seas during the entire passage.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) Miller, St. Jago de Cuba, via Inagua 18 ds., with salt to Wardell & Co. Has had heavy weather, and been to the north of Hatteras 8 ds., with heavy gales from N. and N. W.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Bahrs, Hilton Head 8 ds., with timber to order. Has had strong N. W. winds the whole passage. Sld. in co. with brig A. B. Cook, for New-York.

Brig Glendale, McIntire, Providence, in ballast to Salter & Livermore. Arr. 17th.

Brig C. K. Kennedy, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. John W. Rumsey, Cranmer, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Harris & Howell.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Snulee 15 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Willie Harris, Wass, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 ds. Arr. 17th.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rondout, with coal for Newport.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Rondout, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Carrol, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Rondout, with coal for Hartford.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Emery, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Henry Leeds, Whitmore, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ida P. Avery, Avery, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Elizabethport, for Wareham.
Schr. Hatch, Hatch, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Washington, Bacon, Stamford.
Schr. Crocker, Baxter, Boston.
Schr. Nellie, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Oorway, Smith, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Anna Amelia, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Aken, Hall, Bridgeport.
Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Wareham.
Schr. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Fabius, Tender, Newport.
Schr. Anna Collins, Tooker, New-Haven.
Schr. S. Simmons, Gandy, Boston.
Schr. Transit, Racket, Greenport.
Schr. Staten Island, Babcock, Norwalk.
Schr. Cordelia, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.
Schr. Mary, Pheney, Providence.
Schr. Anna Brown, Tiss, Boston.
Schr. Lucy Ames, Jones, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Anderson, Smith, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Oliver Ames, Rankins, Taunton.
Schr. Midnight, Hall, Fall River.
Schr. Zeno, Hall, Ellsworth, with lumber.
Schr. Wm. Dennis, State, New-Haven.
Schr. N. E. Clark, Clark, Boston.
Schr. Gibson, Smith, Portland.
Schr. Camp, Chase, Derby.
Schr. Julia, Nash, Harrington.
Schr. S. Saffrener, Cole, Boston.
Schr. A. Collins, Nash, Windsor, N. S., with plaster.
Schr. Edwards, Boyce, Newport.
Schr. Sarah Julia, Merce, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Clara, Gusley, Philadelphia, for Norwich.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Berry, Virginia.
Schr. Pinta, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Two Marys, Willetts, Virginia.
Schr. James A. Berry, Jones, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

BELOW—Bark Yumuri, Johnson, from Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from New-York; schr. F. B. Cotton, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18—Arr. for orders, barks Undine, from Montevideo; Braziliero, from Rio; barks Sydenham, 44 ds. from Cardiff; Lapwing, 30 ds. from Rio; brig Dearborn, Oenoveta, West Indies.

MOBILE, Nov. 18—Arr. brig Pickens, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 18, Sundown.—No inward vessels in sight; wind N. W., fresh, clear and cold.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The schr. Bonny Boat, of Dennis, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, put into Newport on Saturday, with loss of foretopmast and mainsail and foresail split. The schr. Tolone, off Egg Harbor, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, is ashore in Holmes' Hole, and will have to lighten to get off.

The pilot-boat Washington, of New-York, put into Newport on the 17th, in a leaky condition.

The schr. George B. Gantane, from Wilmington for Boston, reported ashore at Holmes' Hole, was got off to-day, after discharging part of her cargo.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

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HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.
BARNET L. SOLOMON, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

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OLIVER CARPENTER.......376 Broadway.
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CHARLES SCRIBNER.......654 Broadway.
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THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
RECEIVES THE ACCOUNTS OF
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THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY discharges all the various duties of similar institutions. It will act as TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, and Mortgagee for Railroads, and as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and Foreign and Domestic Corporations, Banks and Bankers. It will act as administrator or executor of estates, and as guardian for minors, and as receiver in litigated cases. The Company is also constituted by its charter a legal depository for money paid into Court.

SECURITY OF THE COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock.

By its charter no loan can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

The trustees are compelled to exhibit annually a full statement of their affairs to the Supreme Court, and it is made the duty of the Court to see that they are properly conducted.

The charter restricts the investment of its capital to United States Government Stocks, or New-York State Stocks, or Bonds of Incorporated Cities of this State; or on Loans on Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate in this State worth double the amount loaned.

The Company will make loans from its deposits and trust funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal IN COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper.

The above provisions constitute this Company a very secure Depository for Money and for trusts committed to its charge.

ADVANTAGES TO DEPOSITORS.

As the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, parties can keep accounts in this institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

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A JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.
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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
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After many unavoidable delays, we are enabled to announce the appearance of KELLEY'S WEEKLY, an illustrated journal of sixteen pages folio, filled with beautiful engravings, the best work of America's best artists; interesting and exciting stories; a column of funny things; something about the world in general; musical and dramatic criticisms; lecture announcements, &c., &c. On the first page will be found a life-like representation of the LATE COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER, OFF THE BATTERY, which resulted in loss of life.

Among the numerous original designs in this number is a series of cuts by H. L. STEPHENS, showing how MARK TWAIN was manipulated in the TURKISH BATH in Constantinople. His own graphic description accompanies the cuts.

We publish also an accurate likeness of KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA, the obstinate Potentate, who has been keeping the English people in a sort of Irish stew for a long time. The likeness is a copy of the picture which the tawny magnate had the impudence to SEND TO QUEEN VICTORIA at the time he asked FOR HER HAND IN MARRIAGE.

As a companion to this, we present a portrait of LORD NAPIER, Leader of the expedition which Great Britain is fitting out to release the English prisoners now in Theodore's hands.

Besides these there is a sketch of MAXIMILIAN'S GRAVE, and beautiful woodcuts illustrating the TWO STORIES which we commence in this number.

One of these is the strange and thrilling story of a German student, who has daily communication with BEELZEBUB, discusses philosophical questions with him and learns many curious things. He undergoes a complete metamorphosis, and in time is BURIED ALIVE!

Another story given in this number is called FIVE OUNCES OF GOLD, and details the exciting adventures of a young Australian fortune-hunter. The cut which illustrates the first chapters of this story is a most exquisite work of art.

It will contain also a list of the presents awarded in Kelley's grand North American GIFT CONCERT.

In the columns of KELLEY'S WEEKLY will be found no vulgarity, no obscenity, no profanity. It shall be a paper which the most careful parent will be glad to take home to his children. Not only shall all objectionable matter be excluded from its Literary and Editorial Departments, but no advertisements of a doubtful kind will be published on any terms.

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A Committee of well-known citizens, to be chosen by the subscribers, will distribute, on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, the above-named shares. The Committee's report will be published in KELLEY'S WEEKLY, and sent to all agents.

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There was given a Grand Concert in Allemania Hall, last Thursday evening, Nov. 14, 1867, when Mr. Wellenstein played upon one of CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S GRAND PIANOS. The talent of the musician and the musical voice of the instrument touched every one's heart. The Piano was pronounced, in sweetness, power, and purity of tone, the finest instrument ever heard, and was bought by T. Fuller, Esq., No. 111 Clinton-place, the next morning after the concert.

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